THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1805:

With a View of the TOWN *of* LERWICK, *and* FORT CHARLOTTE, *in* SHETLAND.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Feb. 26. to March 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	29.3	38	44	0.25	Rain
27	29.1	38	43	0.002	Showers
28	28.99	35	39	0.151	Snow
March 1	29.31	31	45	—	Clear
2	29.78	36	45	—	Cloudy
3	29.87	31	43	—	Ditto
4	29.6	43	48	0.041	Showers
5	29.44	38	49	—	Clear
6	29.8	39	50	—	Ditto
7	29.71	31	47	—	Ditto
8	29.6	41	47	0.1	Rain
9	29.52	40	43	—	Clear
10	29.5	34	39	—	Ditto
11	29.61	31	46	0.21	Snow
12	29.35	48	55	0.04	Showers
13	29.5	48	53	0.031	Ditto
14	29.4	45	53	0.15	Rain
15	29.59	41	50	—	Clear
16	29.5	46	52	—	Ditto
17	29.55	46	49	0.041	Showers
18	29.75	32	52	—	Clear
19	29.5	31	59	—	Ditto
20	29.55	34	47	—	Ditto
21	29.52	38	52	—	Cloudy
22	29.9	36	41	—	Ditto
23	30.	34	52	—	Clear
24	29.9	31	57	—	Ditto
25	29.81	33	51	—	Ditto
				Quantity of Rain	1.016

High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1805.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
M. 1.	2	59	3	18
T. 2.	3	37	3	56
W. 3.	4	16	4	38
Th. 4.	5	10	5	32
Fr. 5.	5	58	6	26
Sa. 6.	6	57	7	31
Su. 7.	8	10	8	53
M. 8.	9	36	10	18
T. 9.	10	54	11	26
W. 10.	11	56	——	-
Th. 11.	0	20	0	44
Fr. 12.	1	4	1	25
Sa. 13.	1	44	2	2
Su. 14.	2	21	2	39
M. 15.	2	58	3	16
T. 16.	3	35	3	54
W. 17.	4	13	4	31
Th. 18.	4	50	5	8
Fr. 19.	5	27	5	45
Sa. 20	6	4	6	22
Su. 21	6	44	7	8
M. 22.	7	39	8	16
T. 23	8	54	9	33
W. 24.	10	14	11	50
Th. 25.	11	23	10	51
Fr. 26.	—	—	0	18
Sa. 27.	0	41	1	3
Su. 28.	1	24	1	46
M. 29.	2	5	2	25
Tu. 30.	2	45	3	6

MOON's PHASES,
FOR APRIL 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
First Qutr.	6.	4.	18. Eve.
Full Moon,	13.	11.	31. Eve.
Last Qutr.	22.	2.	49. Mor.
New Moon	29.	8.	18. Mor.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For *MARCH* 1805.

Description *of the* View.

THE frontispiece represents a part of the town of Lerwick in Shetland, and of Fort Charlotte in its immediate neighbourhood; together with its excellent harbour or roadstead, called Brassa Sound. The high-peaked hill in the distance, belongs to Brassa Island, and immediately overlooks Noss Island and *holm*, the scene of the far-famed *cradle*, represented in the frontispiece to our last number. The general aspect of the town of Lerwick is now rendered respectable by several handsome modern houses; but the main street is still very narrow and irregular, being frequently interrupted by projecting buildings. The town contains about 1000 inhabitants. The Fort is situated at the north end of the town: it is said to have been originally erected by order of Oliver Cromwell: it was repaired by Government in 1781, and named after our gracious Queen, Fort Charlotte. It is at present garrisoned by a part of the 6th Royal Garrison Battalion. Brassa Sound is frequently the resort of our ships of war employed in cruising in the North Seas: accordingly, a British frigate is represented at anchor in the view.

During time of peace, Brassa Sound is sometimes the rendezvous at once, of 400 or 500 sail of busses, chiefly Dutch and Danish, destined for the herring fishery. The lively effect produced by the presence of so many little vessels, as well as the advantages accruing to the town, may easily be conceived.

Account *of the* National Debt redeemed.

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Imperial Loan, and Land Tax, to the 1st of February 1805.

National Debt redeemed	L.91,178,8,8
Imperial Loan, ditto	550,228
Land Tax, ditto	21,794,307
Total,	L 13,523,393

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter, is L.1,698,926 : 13 : 8.

Memoirs

THE illustrious subject of the present memoir is descended from the family of Lundie, in Forfarshire, and from ancestors who had long been distinguished for a zealous attachment to the Protestant cause and to the house of Hanover. He himself was born in 1731, and received the rudiments of his education at Dundee. By that mildness and suavity of manners which, with all his great qualities, attended him through life, he is said to have acquired in an uncommon degree the attachment of his school-fellows. Fortunately, it is probable, for himself and his country he happened to be a younger son, and being thus under the necessity of following a profession, he fixed upon that of the sea. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he was put under the command of Captain Robert Haldane, who we believe then commanded the Shoreham frigate, and with whom he continued two or three years. After the cessation of hostilities, he was entered, in 1749, as a midshipman on board the Centurion of 50 guns, a ship then ordered to be equipped to receive the broad pendant of Commodore Keppel, who was appointed Commander in Chief on the Mediterranean station for the customary period of three years. Mr Duncan continued under his command the whole of that time; a circumstance peculiarly fortunate, as his merit was soon distinguished by that able commander, and these two great men were from that time united by an intimate friendship which does equal honour to both.

In the year 1755 a fleet was equipped, by the British government, for the purpose of sending out General Braddock with an army to North America. Commodore Keppel, being chosen to command the ships of war intended to convoy the transports, laid hold of this opportunity to promote the interests of his young friend, who through his interest was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. He was then appointed to the Norwich, a fourth rate, commanded by Captain Barrington, and intended as one of the squadron that was to go out to America. After the arrival of the armament in Virginia, a vacancy happening on board the Commodore's own ship, the Centurion, Mr Duncan was removed into that vessel. There he continued till its return to England, and Captain Keppel, after having for a short time commanded the Swiftsure, being appointed to the Torbay of 74 guns procured him to be made 2d Lieutenant of that ship. After remaining on the home station, and, owing to the extreme caution of the enemy, very uninterestingly employed, for the space of nearly three years, he proceeded on the expedition sent against the French settlement of Goree, on the coast of Africa. He was slightly wounded at the attack of the fort, and soon afterwards rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of the Torbay, in which capacity he returned to England.

On the 21st of September 1759, subsequent to his arrival, he was advanced to the rank of Commander, and on the 25th of February 1761, to that of Post Captain, in which latter capacity he was appointed to the command of the Valiant of 74 guns. Mr Keppel had now another opportunity of giving him a signal proof of esteem; for being appointed to command the naval part of the expedition, destined to act against Belleisle, he hoisted his broad pendant on board the Valiant. Captain Duncan accordingly was present during the whole of that gallant and successful

successful enterprise, and after its completion accompanied Mr Keppel on the great expedition against the Havannah. That officer commanding a division of the fleet, was ordered to cover the disembarkation of the troops, and as the post of honour on such occasions belongs, as of right, to the Captain of the Admiral or Commodore, Captain Duncan was accordingly invested with the command of the boats. In the course of the siege, he was placed in other important and difficult situations, in all of which he acquitted himself with honour and distinction.

After the surrender of the Havannah, he accompanied Mr Keppel, who was appointed to command on the Jamaica station, and continued with him, in the same capacity he had before held, till the conclusion of the war. He then returned to his native country, and continued there unemployed for about 14 years. In the year 1777 he married Miss Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas, Esq. Lord President of the Court of Session, a lady whose worth and piety were congenial to his own, and with whom he enjoyed an uninterrupted course of domestic happiness. In 1778, he was appointed to the Suffolk of 74 guns, and before the end of that year, was removed into the Monarch of the same rate.

About this time, he was placed in a situation of peculiar delicacy, by being member of the different courts martial, held on his friend Admiral Kepple, and the late Sir Hugh Palliser. No more striking proof of his moderation and uprightness can be given, than that at a time when party-rage ran so high, and standing as he did the avowed friend of one party, his conduct was yet never subjected to the slightest reproach, even from the most inveterate of the opposite faction.

During the summer of the year 1779, the Monarch was uninterruptedly employed in the Channel fleet commanded by Sir Charles Hardy. No encounter or memorable occurrence took place; the British Admiral being under the necessity of avoiding an action, and continuing merely on the defensive. The fleets of France and Spain, having recently effected a junction, rendered the force against which the British Admiral had to contend nearly double that which he himself commanded. At the conclusion of the same year, the Monarch was included in the fleet sent under the command of Sir George Brydges Rodney, with the view of forcing its way into Gibraltar and relieving that fortress, then strongly blockaded by a Spanish army on the land side, and at sea by a flotilla sufficiently strong to oppose the entrance of any trivial succour.

To intercept this fleet, the Spanish government stationed a squadron under the command of Don Juan de Langara. But as they had been misinformed as to our strength, this squadron was inferior in number to that which it was sent to oppose. The English fleet therefore could not, in the aggregate, derive much glory even from the very complete victory which ensued. But as the Spaniards made an obstinate resistance, there might evidently have been the greatest room for the display of individual bravery; and this seems to have been remarkably the case in regard to Captain Duncan. Though his vessel was neither sheathed with copper, nor remarkable for quick sailing, he found means to get foremost of all the fleet; and on being warned by some ships which he passed, of the danger of attacking alone three of the enemy's squadron which were at no great distance, he coolly replied, *I wish to be among them.* Accordingly he soon found himself alongside of a Spanish vessel of equal force with the Monarch, while two others of the same magnitude

tude lay within musquet shot to leeward of him. A very spirited action was immediately begun on both sides, and continued for some time, during which the Monarch was exposed to a constant fire from all its three adversaries. That from the two leeward ships, however suddenly ceased, and they were seen to crowd all the sail they could, leaving their windward companion to shift of herself. After a short but animated resistance, accordingly, this vessel, termed the San Augustin of 70 guns, struck in token of submission to the Monarch. A circumstance occurred here which must have been extremely mortifying to Captain Duncan. On boarding and examining his prize, she was found so completely disabled as to make it impossible for her to proceed along with the fleet. She was therefore, of necessity, restored to the original crew, who navigated her in safety to Cadiz. The two vessels that had made off were pursued and captured by other ships belonging to the English fleet, so that, tho' Captain Duncan had been the chief instrument in discomfiting and capturing these three vessels, he remained without a single trophy of his victory; and, as he himself preserved always, on the subject of this atchievement, a dignified and magnanimous silence, he did not probably reap all the honours to which he was so well entitled.

Captain Duncan quitted the command of the Monarch not long after his arrival in England, and did not receive any other commission until the beginning of the year 1782, when he was appointed to the Blenheim of 90 guns. He continued in the same command during almost all the remainder of the war, constantly employed with the home, or as it was called the Channel fleet, which was during the greater part of the time commanded by the late Earl Howe. Having accompanied his Lordship in the month of September to Gibraltar, he was stationed to lead a division of the centre, or commander in chief's squadron, and acted a very distinguished part in the encounter with the combined fleets of France and Spain, which took place off the entrance of the Straits. The fleet of the enemy was superior by one fourth, yet there was every appearance that if the contest had become general, victory would have declared in favour of the English. But the enemy having the advantage of the wind, were enabled, after a slight skirmish, to make off without hazarding a general engagement.

Soon after the fleet arrived in England, Captain Duncan removed into the Foudroyant of 84 guns, which had, during all the preceding part of the war, been commanded by Sir John Jervis. He continued in that ship till the cessation of hostilities, which took place in the ensuing spring. He then removed into the Edgar of 74 guns, one of the guard ships stationed at Portsmouth, and continued, as is customary in time of peace, in that command during the three succeeding years. And tho' during this period his situation did not afford him any opportunity of brilliant exertion, yet he is said to have been very usefully employed in training and bringing forward a number of young men, who have since distinguished themselves very highly, both in the Royal Navy and in the service of the East India Company. He then returned to Edinburgh, where he spent a number of years superintending the education of his children, and enjoying the esteem and friendship of persons the most distinguished for rank and merit in that capital. In 1787 he had the affliction of losing his eldest son, Mr William Duncan. A few years after, his elder brother dying without issue, he came into possession of the estate of Lundie.

On

On the 14th of September 1789 Captain Duncan was promoted to be Rear Admiral of the Blue, and on the 22d of September 1790, to the same rank in the White Squadron. He was raised to be Vice Admiral of the Blue on the 1st of February 1793 of the White on the 12th of April 1794; to be Admiral of the Blue, on the 1st of June 1795; and lastly to be Admiral of the White, on the 14th of February 1799. He continued unemployed however, till February 1795, when he was appointed to the command of the North Sea fleet.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS *of Dr* MOORE, *late* ARCHBISHOP *of* CANTERBURY.

IT has been remarked, that many of the ablest and most virtuous prelates that have adorned the Church of England were the offspring of persons in very humble situations in life, and that the catalogue of its primates, in particular, consists almost entirely of men of very low extraction. Cranmer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift, the great pillars of the Church-establishment after it had freed itself from the Papal yoke, were all of humble descent. Archbishop Abbot was educated and maintained by public charity. Laud's father was a weaver; Tillotson's followed the same occupation, and neither of them was in circumstances to provide for his son. Potter was a servitor in his college, and both Herring and Secker were more indebted to good fortune than to family connections for their elevation.

To the above celebrated names may be added that of the Right Rev. Dr John Moore. He was a native of Gloucester, in which city his father exercised the profession of a butcher; his circumstances were so low, that he was prevented from giving his son the education he desired and deserved. He was, therefore, brought up at the free school of his native city, and on account of the docility of his behaviour and his promising talents, some friends procured him a humble situation in Pembroke College, Oxford, whence he afterwards removed to Christ Church, in that University.

While at College he applied himself with great assiduity to his studies, and acquired universal respect by the modesty of his demeanour, the regularity of his conduct, and his classical attainments. With these qualifications he had however no higher prospect than that of a country curacy; but one of those fortunate circumstances, which the individual can neither command nor influence, paved the way to his subsequent exaltation.

Mr Bliss, the Savilian professor of geometry, and astronomer-royal, was in the habit of visiting the late Duke of Marlborough, at Bleinheim. On one of these occasions the Duke requested him to recommend him a young man as private tutor to his son, the present Duke. While Bliss was in vain endeavouring to recollect a person qualified for that situation, young Mr Moore happened to be strolling in the park. He happened to be of the same college as the professor, who entertained a sincere respect for him, and immediately recommended him to his grace, as well qualified to undertake the charge. The Duke in consequence sent for Mr Moore, who readily accepted his proposal.

This appointment, however, was not without humiliation. The pride of the Duchess would not permit the instructor of her son to dine in her presence, and Mr Moore was therefore obliged to put up with a place at the second table. The mortification arising from this circumstance, at that time, perhaps not very great, did not continue long; for this

this haughty lady, actually made him an offer of her hand. Mr Moore, from a strong principle of honour, declined the advantage of the connection; and so sensible was the young Duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled upon him an annuity of 400l. and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1769, his Grace procured him a golden prebend in the cathedral at Durham; in 1771, he personally solicited for him, of the King, the deanery of Canterbury; which he obtained; and in 1775 Dr Moore was elevated to the see of Bangor. On the death of Dr Frederic Cornwallis, in 1783, the see of Canterbury was offered to the Bishops Lowth and Hurd; but the former declined it on account of his advanced age and love of lettered ease, and the latter from affection to his own diocese of Worcester. It is reported that his Majesty, on this, desired each of those Prelates to recommend to him one of the Bishops, as the fittest, in their judgement, to fill the metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous knowledge of each other's opinion, named Dr Moore. It has, nevertheless, been asserted by others, that his advancement to the Primacy was the effect of the same patronage which first raised him in the church.

Be this as it may, Dr Moore was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and a more worthy prelate could not not have been selected for that elevated dignity. While occupying the first station in the church, he has avoided all other activity but that of Christian piety and spiritual duty. He has scarcely taken any part in political disputes, neither has he adopted any steps to inflame the minds of dissenters on the one hand, or to alarm the friends of orthodoxy on the other. When any measure has been agitated in the House of Peers, in which the interests of the church have been concerned, his Grace never failed to acquit himself with ability and moderation. During his Primacy, the extension of toleration and episcopacy have taken place; the Catholics having been greatly relieved in England, and Bishops appointed in America; and both these measures had his approbation and support. He was a constant friend of merit, and numerous acts of generous patronage might be recorded in his praise. The goodness of his heart is abundantly displayed in his conduct towards his poor relations. No sooner did he begin to taste the sweets of prosperity, than he hastened to communicate a portion of them to his family; and as he advanced in preferment his attention towards it, and particularly to his father who had failed in business, was proportionably increased.

Dr Moore has afforded the public very little opportunity to appreciate his literary talents, having printed only two sermons; one preached before the Lords, on the 30th of January, 1771; and the other on the fast-day, in 1781.

His Grace married Miss Eden, a sister of Sir John Eden and the present Lord Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His surviving children are, the Rev. George Moore, rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Charles Moore, Esq. M. P. for Woodstock; the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; and John Moore, Esq. at the university of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbishop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's died of consumption within the last seven years. He had been for a considerable time afflicted with severe illness, and on the 19th of January, 1805, he expired at his palace, at Lambeth, in the 74th year of his age.

On

On the IMPROVEMENTS *and* PUBLIC BUILDINGS *of* EDINBURGH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Know nothing of greater importance, either to the public at large, or to the individuals which compose it, than the different public works and buildings which are carrying on, from time to time, in our metropolis.—So rapid are the strides which Edinburgh has been making, in particular for these last thirty years, that if she has not already acquired it, I am confident the day is not far distant, when she will merit the proud appellation of, *the Athens of Britain.*

I do not, at present, intend to point out all the different grounds on which this compliment may be founded, but shall confine my remarks to the outward appearance and embellishments of our city. Whatever a man's situation in life may be, I am confident that his feelings must be dull, and his apathy uncommonly great, who can observe the progressive splendour of our capital, without taking a hearty interest in it, and feeling thankful to those who are the causes of it: for my own part, I freely own, that I seldom walk out that this does not constitute a principal part of my most rational enjoyment; and when I say so, I trust I only express what every good citizen feels.

But, at the same time I must acknowledge, that, great as my enjoyment in these respects is, it is at times considerably damped, by the consideration and observance of different matters which appear to me capable of great improvement and embellishment, at an easy rate, and generally with very little trouble or expence.

I have therefore at length resolved, through the medium of your useful miscellany, (which is indeed the only channel I know of through which such remarks may be noticed and discussed,) to point out, from time to time, such matters as appear to me to merit approbation or censure; and if you are pleased to indulge me by insertion of my notices, however trifling they may appear, they may, I am hopeful, be at times productive of benefit, as they certainly cannot possibly be of disadvantage, since it must be obvious they are dictated by the purest and best of motives.

I am not vain enough to suppose that either my praise or my censure is at all times to be well founded; but I flatter myself they will not always be misplaced, neither can I hope that, though right, my suggestions are immediately to be adopted. If they shall happen to be so, even in a *single instance* I shall consider my small labour to be amply recompensed.

At any rate, one good consequence must result from my lucubrations; those numerous classes of your readers and countrymen, who are situated at a distance from town, or perhaps in foreign countries, will thereby be informed what is doing, and the improvements and buildings which are carrying on, and in contemplation, in our dearly beloved city.

One word more before proceeding to particulars: It must not be inferred that the remarks which I am about to make at present, or the subjects of them, are the most important which I have to offer; on the contrary, as I intend these to be the subjects of future communication to you, I shall take care not to exhaust my ammunition at one blast. But rather to furnish them out sparingly, as

as occasion may prompt; so as neither to disgust by too many recommendations at once, nor prevent the canvassing of or discussion of them, by people of greater judgement and taste, who may think them worth their notice.

My first subject of remark shall be LADY YESTER'S NEW CHURCH; and this surely no person who has seen it, can contemplate without admiration; whether we consider the miserable state and appearance of the old church, or the great beauty and utility of the modern structure. The style too, so pure Gothic; so simple and elegant at the same time, and so happy an imitation of the taste of our forefathers. The moment he observes it, the citizen of Edinburgh thinks with pleasure on the satisfaction he will enjoy in pointing it out to the stranger of taste. Almost with as much satisfaction as he will at the same time show the elegant, spacious, and truly useful Infirmary, which fronts it.

But is it possible to do so, without experiencing the most poignant regret, that he cannot compleat the *coup d'œuil*, by a full view of our splendid High School at the same time? and how must it vex every person of taste to be told, that the front of our grand high school cannot be seen, even from its superb and sole point of view, (the end of our South Bridge,) because there stand in the way, an old gateway, a stable and coach-house, and a miserable small old dwelling house! I know nothing, Sir, which I should either enjoy more the sight of by myself, or the pointing it out to a stranger, if it could be properly seen, than our magnificent high school: that hotbed of genius and learning, one of the principal establishments of its kind in Europe, I believe, and where nearly 700 young men are daily taught the languages of Greece and Rome.

And were the simple improvement which I have ventured to suggest, to be adopted, in how admirable a manner would the view from one of the principal spots of our city be terminated, with the high school in the distance? not to mention the other great advantages which would thereby be obtained, of having a roomy open street to the Infirmary, Lady Yester's Church, the High School, &c. where one is so much wanted!

In short, Sir, I should hope this substantial improvement has only to be mentioned to be adopted. But as I have already trespassed so long on your patience, I shall for the present conclude; but you shall hear from me soon again.—I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,

CENSOR MINUTIARUM.

Extract from the Journal of a Tour through FRANCE *and part of* ITALY.

(Continued from p. 194 of last volume.)

LETTER X.

Nice, Dec. 1801.

My dear HENRY,

HAVING at length enjoyed a little breathing-time after my fatigue, I am now enabled to send you some account of our new residence.

The town of Nice forms a curve of considerable diameter, applied to the base of a high and steep rock, which is crowned by a majestic castle. The external circumference of this crescent is guarded by ramparts, which are washed towards the west by the little river Paglio, and towards the south by the sea. Along the shore

Before these ramparts are mounted with cannon, and provided with furnaces for red-hot balls. As they stretch towards the harbour on the east, they are insensibly converted into a charming terrace, the *Mall* of Nice, fanned by the sea breezes, yet sheltered from the chilling blasts of the Alps. The harbour is concealed from the town by the rock on which the castle is seated. It was begun by the king of Sardinia on a magnificent plan, to the execution of which, the fatal *revolution* put a sudden and effectual stop, and now the sea is undermining the little which had been completed. Local circumstances would, however, have baffled all the attempts of government to make this a great port, as there is not sufficient depth of water for vessels of a large burden. Ville-Franche, a small town about a mile and half to the S. E. is much better fitted by nature for trade, and may in fact be considered as the port of Nice.

I have already told you, that the environs of Nice present a gay appearance to the eye of a stranger, and that the town itself forms a striking object in the landscape. It is not, however, seen to most advantage from the road by which we entered it. As you approach from Antibes, the mountains behind prevent you from distinguishing with accuracy the form of the buildings, and indeed from that quarter, a great part of the town is entirely concealed. It is seen to most advantage from the north, or from the road to Turin on the N. E., when it lies betwixt the eye of the observer and the sea, so as to present a distinct outline of every public building with that sort of picturesque relief which marks an object on the horizon when the sky is clear. It is then extremely beautiful, and the number of cupolas and gilded spires, imparts a richness to the view which it is not easy to conceive. The most picturesque view of the *Castle* is from that point where the mountain *Lazarette* touches the sea on the east of the town. In that landscape, little of the town can be seen, but a rich vale appears behind, terminated by a fine ridge of distant mountains.

The houses of Nice are in general lofty, and, like those of Edinburgh, each floor is inhabited by a separate family. The streets are for the most part so narrow, that they are impenetrable to carriages—nay, even to pure air, and the blessed beams of the sun. From this stigma, I must free the street in which we at present lodge, the *Cours*, and *two or three* others, which are of modern erection, and truly handsome. One is astonished and hurt to see splendid palaces, such as that of the late Count Lascaris, a relation of the king, raised in the midst of filth and confusion, and so as not by any contrivance to be approached by any vehicle except a sedan chair or wheelbarrow.

The houses which approach too near the castle are subject to the additional inconvenience of standing on a steep and slippery declivity. In the darkest night your passage thro' these streets, or as an *Edinburgh* man would call them, closes, by local situation sufficiently perilous, is not cheared or aided by a single ray of artificial light. There is not a single street lamp in the whole town. Since this town has put on the yoke of France, she has christened her streets anew, and, of course, in the language of her conquerors. After having exhausted the whole vocabulary of *Gipsey jargon* adopted by the Republic, such as *Rue Egalité Liberté, Fidelité, Vigilance*, &c. they have had recourse to descriptive epithets, such as *Rue Glissante, Etroite, Escarpée Obscure*. If they have not *rue puante* and *rue sale*, it can only be, that the epithets would be of too general application to be appropriate.

There

There are two good squares, the *Place d'armes* in the centre of the town, and the *Place de la Republique* by the gate of Turin. The last mentioned strongly resembles an *Italian Piazza*, being surrounded by Porticoes. By the bye, the word *Piazza*, which we confound with *Portico*, means nothing but *Place* or *Square*. The houses in this square being all gaily painted, present a very pleasing *coup d'œuil* to the traveller from Turin.

All the principal houses in this country have *façades* of plaster, which being fancifully painted, constantly remind the traveller that he is not in a climate of storms. These façades indicate a scarcity of large stones for hewing, and in fact, the walls are built of very small ones cemented by great abundance of lime, which is procured from the neighbouring mountains. The whole of the mountains within our view consist of this useful earth, sometimes in the state of carbonate, sometimes in that of sulphate. Some of them furnish a tolerable marble, of which much use is made for chimney-pieces, hearths, staircases and flagging, even in houses of an inferior order.

The gate of Turin, now named the gate of the Republique, is a very handsome structure, but somewhat injured by the modern Goths, who have defaced the ancient Italian inscription, and put up the following French one: "*Porte de la Republique Française. le* 29me 7bre 1792, *l'an* 1, *de la Liberté.*" The approach to the town from this quarter is very fine. Not so that from the Var, by which we entered, for it is not only awkward but dangerous. After driving a little way along the Paglio, you suddenly come to a narrow bridge which stands at right angles to the road. Along this you drive at the peril of your life if it be dark, and when you have fairly crossed the river, you must either mount upon the top of the ramparts by another unexpected turn, or if you prefer dashing into the town, you dive through below an arch of the ramparts into a street still narrower and more awkward than the bridge. The Paglio is usually a very small stream, but as it rises among very lofty mountains, it is liable to swell occasionally to a considerable height and with great rapidity. Its channel is therefore broad, and its bridge is long.

The king of Sardinia, who was particularly anxious to patronize Nice as the principal sea port town of his continental dominions, had it in view to build a new bridge across the water, at the end of the new and broad street in which I now write. This plan would have furnished a very good approach from what was then the road from France, but it was nipped in the bud by the revolution, which robbed the poor king of his continental authority, and annexed Nice to France as an integral part of the republic. The terrace upon the ramparts is long, broad, and elevated, and commanding a beautiful view of the bay, of the rich slope by which it is skirted, and of the opposite fort and city of Antibes (*Antipolis*) on a picturesque promontory, is well fitted for a walk of fashionable resort. It is therefore not without reason that the natives boast of this *promenade*, which they frequent after dinner, and from which they can see the setting sun.

Half a mile east of the castle stand the mountains of St Alban and Lazarette, which rising abruptly from the sea betwixt Nice and Ville-franche from the commencement of a chain which leaves the shore at right angles, and after stretching a considerable way into the country bends westward, and by a sort of parabolic curve returns to the sea on this side the Var. This wall of rocks embraces the whole of the rich

vale

vale of Nice, and forms the boundary betwixt it and the barren districts of the interior. It probably adds to the natural warmth of the climate, by beating back the burning beams of the meridian sun upon the district it incloses, and affords a considerable shelter from the so much dreaded *vent de bize*, the wind which blows from the icy Alps, whose white and pointed summits are just seen peeping over this friendly screen. Nice lies near the E. limb of this parabola of rocks. The croix de marbre, where we have just hired a house, upon the road to the Var, is not far from the centre between the two crura. In this place and its immediate neighbourhood the English used to reside, and the district is still named *le quartier des Anglais*.

According to a late census, the number of inhabitants in Nice is 20,000. The popular computation is much beyond this, but I can hardly persuade myself that even this statement does not exceed the truth. It must, indeed, be owned that the inhabitants are well packed together, and it is not fair to estimate their number from the extent of ground which they occupy. Though the country around Nice has the character of being extremely healthy, yet the town, as you may easily imagine, is very far from being so. From the narrowness of the streets, the crouded manner in which the natives live together, their filth, the excessive heat beat back from the rocks, and perhaps other causes, the town is but too liable to diseases of the typhoid kind. At this moment the small pox and scarlatina are committing great ravages among the lower classes. The cow-pox has been introduced, but medical liberality is very scanty here, and it makes slow progress. The *water-dashing* system in fevers has but just been heard of. A fatal epidemic, which occurred two years ago when the Russians had possession of the place, swept off no fewer than 2000 of the people in the space of 6 months, amounting to *one tenth* of the whole number of inhabitants! This fact I have on sufficient authority. It was then no uncommon thing to see dead bodies left exposed in the streets, for want of people to bury them. One gentleman assures me that in a very few days a complete family of his relations was extinguished by the fever. The faculty never fully ascertained its nature. Some bled for it, and some gave wine. All of them stuffed the patients with medicine, and none of them succeeded.

Since our arrival we have been visited by several of the natives, of whom I shall be better able to speak in a future letter. Whatever their motives may be, they are quite overpowering with their offers of service. If it were not for poor M. who is sometimes not equal to the task of listening to them, I should be highly amused by the motley group that compose our morning levees, such as French masters, Italian masters, fencing masters, dancing masters, opera dancers, managers, actors, actresses, fiddlers, hurdygurdy-men, shop keepers, tailors, milliners, apothecaries, pedlars, Ex abbés, English beggars, Irish dseerters, &c. not to omit a crack brained Israelitish poet, who has been pestering us with bombastic rhymes and speeches in prose run mad. I must certainly give you some account of this enthusiastic Jew in my next. I should really feel an interest in him if I could believe him to be an "Israelite in whom there is no guile," but unfortunately a violent attachment, without visible cause, appears rather suspicious, especially to travellers, who are so often meeting with tricks.

The natives, I speak of the common people, all look as if they had been

been smoked in a herring-house, with their dark, scrivelled, and even distorted visages; for very few retain their beauty beyond the age of puberty: and yet the adust complexions of the men are not unbecoming, and there is an expression in the lively black eyes of the females which in some measure compensates for the duskiness of their features. Wherever we go, both sexes crowd around us, and welcome us with grins of pleasure, as the *avant garde des Anglais* who are to restore their town to a flourishing state. Some of them cannot refrain from making up to us in the streets, trying to address us in the remains of the English which they would have spoken ten years ago when they had opportunities of sporting it to our countrymen.

Since our arrival the weather has been very variable, generally warm, even hot, in the middle of the day, and always so cold at night that we sit shivering by the fire-side. One or two nights there has been a drizzly rain, which they tell us falls in snow among the mountains.

Adieu! I shall write again ere long.

An Old Maid's Dream.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Am one of these antiquated and helpless animals, commonly called an Old Maid. Before entering on my dream, it may be necessary to give you the outlines of my history, which I shall do very briefly.

I am descended of a respectable family, and being the name-daughter and favourite of an old maiden aunt, at her decease she left me her whole property, amounting to L. 12,000. This, with a tolerable share of personal and mental accomplishments, soon brought a crowd of admirers about me, and at the age of eighteen I was the toast of the town.

The first who paid his addresses to me was Esculapius Clysterpipes, a physician, who had scraped together some money in the West-Indies. Things went on swimmingly till the marriage contract came to be drawn out, and other preliminaries adjusted. I had frequently heard him throw out hints respecting my L. 12,000, and thought it was now high time to inform him, I was only possessed of L. 2000, having shared my legacy equally with my other sisters. He seemed thunderstruck at the intelligence, but recovered himself so far as to tell me he would call on me to-morrow, but that morrow has not yet arrived, though sixty years have intervened.

My next suitor was Timothy Rackrent, a neighbouring heritor, whose estate was deeply mortgaged, and which he hoped to redeem by espousing my L. 12,000. To make a long tale short, he split on the same rock Esculapius had done, and so there was an end of the matter.

My third and last wooer was Boanerges Blunderbuss, an officer of marines. He was the most furious and ardent of all my lovers, and had I not consented almost at first sight to become his bone and his flesh, I verily believe he would have carried the citadel by storm. Matters having come this length, I thought myself justified in acquainting him with the extent of my fortune, on which he started up, and exclaimed, "Egad, madam, you have ruined me—L. 2,000 won't do my business, but I have as much in my pocket as will do." Having ended this exclamation, he left me with the greatest sang-

sang froid imaginable, and walking into an adjoining field, very deliberately blew his brains out. The cause of this catastrophe was not long a mystery, for the very next week Mordecai cent. per cent. came down from London with a bond of the captain's for L. 10,000, and was very much mortified that the marriage had not taken place. He was obliged however to content himself with the effects of the deceased, which consisted of his regimental suit, an old sword, two shirts, a pair of velvet breeches jammed, and an old big coat which had been twice turned, with some other minutiæ too trifling to deserve notice.

Having had such flagrant and repeated proofs of the perfidy of mankind, I now seriously resolved to die a maid. I am long since proof against the invectives of mankind, and when asked if I recollect the mirk-Monday, the windy Saturday, the battle of the Boyne, &c. &c. it does not give me the smallest uneasiness.

The only thing which has ruffled my temper these forty years was a distant relation of mine, who told me a few weeks ago, "I would lead apes in hell." Though this sarcasm has been cast in my teeth an hundred times before, I do not recollect that ever it made so deep an impression, and on my falling asleep, in all probability it occasioned the following dream:

Methought I was transported to the infernal regions, and safely ferryed over the River Styx. On the other side, a scoundrel-looking fellow, very like a Messenger at arms, took me into his custody, and conducted me to the tribunal of Rhadamanthus. The good old gentleman questioned me very particularly, how I had spent my time in the world, and was so well satisfied with the candour and fidelity of my answers, that he ordered the keeper of Erebus to conduct me to Elysium. We had proceeded only a few steps, when Rhadamanthus called me back, and questioned me whether I had any lovers in the world, as I had not had a husband. I here told him the particulars of Clysterpipes, Rackrent, and Blunderbuss, as before narrated. Very well, madam, says he, you must lead apes in hell. I was so thunderstruck at these words, that I was ready to drop down, when the keeper putting his arm under mine, half dragged, and half carried me out of the court; and in a few minutes brought me to a large building with an iron door, very much resembling a prison. He went in, and returned immediately, with an iron chain in his hand, which he made me take hold of, and bade me move briskly forward. I began my march as directed, but wishing much to see what kind of apes hell produced, I peeped over my shoulder in order to satisfy my curiosity. But, oh! Mr Editor, what was my surprise, when I found I had got my three quondam sweethearts in tow. The chain which I had in my hand was twenty feet long, and towards the farther extremity divided into three distinct chains, with each a hook annexed to it. These three hooks were fixed through the three noses of the gentlemen aforesaid. I could not but reflect on the droll figure they made. Clysterpipes had a set of surgical instruments in one hand, and a necessary utensil full of medicines in the other. Rackrent had in his right hand a receipt for making tenants subsist on yams and pease straw, and in his left, an empty purse as large and long as the pantaloons of a Hessian hussar. Blunderbuss had on one shoulder a bomb-ketch, and on the other a penny-worth of bread and onions, with a label on his breast, "I am my country's pride and defence, d—n me." As my antipathies against this worthy triumvirate had long since subsided, I was going to condole with them on their unhappy situation. But no sooner did they recognize

me

me, than all gave a sudden and involuntary spring backward, and I not having time or presence of mind to let go the chain, the noses of all three were torn in the most deplorable manner. The exquisite pain made them set up such a hideous roar, as alarmed all hell, and I awoke in the utmost horror and perturbation.

It was a considerable time before I could believe myself to be an inhabitant of this world, but the return of day, and three different calls to breakfast at last convinced me. When I joined the family, breakfast was half over. The gentleman who had insulted me the day before, asked me what had detained me so long? I replied, I had been leading apes in hell. The company desired me to explain myself; when I told them my last night's dream. During the narration, the foresaid gentleman turned as pale as death; but whether from compunction at his insolence to me the day before, or from fear of being led by the nose, by some injured female, in the world to come, I could not tell, though I think the last most probable.

I would not have such another dream for all the apes on this, or the other side Styx. But, terrible as it was, it has been productive of some advantage, in as much as it has explained the mysterious doctrine of ape-leading, and given us to understand who the apes are. As it may be of importance to the whole antiquated sisterhood, to be acquainted with this fact, I request the favour you will give my dream a place in your useful Magazine, and in return, I promise to exert my utmost influence, to keep the promontory of your face unmolested in the world to come.—

I am, Sir, Yours,

With the profoundest esteem and respect,

PENELOPE SKINFLINT.

Dianaburgh, Platonic-Court,
28th Jan. 1805.

Historical View of the first establishment of the ROMAN CATHOLIC *Religion.*

(*Continued from our last, p.* 30.)

WHILE so great a portion of the known world was silently submitting itself to the authority of Christianity, the Roman empire was shaken to its foundation by internal dissensions, and the inroads of the barbarians. The feeble emperors who succeeded Theodosius, shut themselves up in their palaces, and left the administration of affairs to their eunuchs and favourites. The inhabitants of Rome, deprived of the presence of their sovereign, and frequently disregarded, looked upon their primate as the chief magistrate of the city; by his authority they were moved, and by his will, in a great measure, directed. He had early begun to claim a preference above the other bishops, and his title as successor to St Peter and situation as primate of the metropolis, established his claim. The patriarch of Constantinople alone could contend with him in dignity and power; but *there* the image of divided power weakened its influence. The emperor controlled the prelate; and in the secret consultations of the eunuchs and favourites, the throne of the patriarch was disposed of at pleasure.

The many disputes that frequently terminated in bloodshed, show how important the chair of St Peter had become. Its native dignity was augmented by the deference paid to it by the western barbarians who had been converted to Christianity. The imprudence

imprudence and negligence of the emperors suffered them to gain a footing in the heart of their dominions, whence they could turn their impetuous arms against the city of Rome or Constantinople itself. The division of the empire into the eastern and western monarchies, while it weakened its power by a contrary and jarring interest, established more firmly the dominion of the Popes. Ravenna was become the residence of the emperors of the west. There the feeble Honorious by his inaction tempted the attack, and by his haughtiness provoked the vengeance of the neighbouring Goths. Rome, once the mistress of the world, beheld them at her gates, where a foreign enemy had not approached for several hundred years. Alaric, like another Annibal, threatened to lay her in ruins; but far different was the spirit with which the senate and people received Annibal and their degenerate successors, the politic Hun. The strength of Rome was wasted in idleness and dissipation; her free and ardent spirit had long ago been broken under the weight of tyranny; and nothing could save her but the prayers of the Pontiff. At his intercession, the lives and liberties of the inhabitants were spared, nor could all their duplicity and insolence efface the regard which the character and station of their bishop impressed upon the barbarians.

But while the Roman empire was possessed of any vigour, while she did not yet suffer the last pang of dissolution, the subordinate officers were overawed by the appearances of royalty, and the primates were considered as spiritual ministers only. Though possessed of extensive power over their own diocese, they scarcely durst avow their claim to any peculiar jurisdiction over the other bishops as the successors of St Peter. Some had been so daring as to advance pretensions of this nature at a time when the genius of the people and the habits of credulity were but verging towards superstition; since that period, a chain of events had gradually raised them to a height unexampled in the annals of the church: the prevalence of superstition had paved the way to a bold assumption of temporal as well as spiritual power. Yet one restraint was left; "He who withheld was not yet taken out of the way:" the throne was not yet become vacant; the image of former power and grandeur still remained: nor was mankind disposed to see a priest usurp the recent diadem and throne of the Cæsars. Though the night of ignorance was approaching thick and dark; though the sun had withdrawn his chearing rays; yet a few stars still shone in the hemisphere, and a few lights for a time dispelled the impending gloom. After those rapid and bloody revolutions which changed the face of the world, and established a new order of things; when the fierce warriors of the north overturned the western empire, and in their turn bowed to the yoke of superstition, the bishops of Rome were sometimes involved in the general calamity, and sometimes profited by the ruin of their country. In the midst of danger they stood alone and conspicuous, and as they commonly survived the ruin of their dependents, they rose superior to their former grandeur in the hour of prosperity, when their pretensions were listened to and received. The active part which they sometimes took in the affairs of contending princes, whether as arbiters or claimants, made them respected and honoured, the imprudent concessions of Pepin and Charlemagne increased their already too-extensive power; and mankind, unknowingly, raised up a dominion which kept them in the lowest state of servile degradation.

II. In every country, the received mythology, or system of superstitious belief, with all the rites and ceremonies

nies which it prescribes, has generally been formed in the infancy of society, in rude and barbarous times. When the intellectual powers are just beginning to unfold, and their first feeble exertions are directed to a few objects of primary necessity, it cannot then be expected that mankind can trace the relation between effects and their causes, or spend a thought upon what gives them no immediate concern.

It is only when the great, the unexpected, or awful works of nature, burst upon their view, that their attention is roused, and what their understanding is unable to discover, their imagination decides upon without hesitation. The extraordinary occurrences in nature are ascribed to the influence of invisible beings. They imputed to their agency every natural phenomenon, and came by degrees to suppose that those unavoidable dangers and disasters incident to uncivilized society are under the same direction.

The superstitions of the church of Rome were of a somewhat different kind from those that arise in the first stages of uncivilized life, though of an equally pernicious nature. They arose from the abuse of that religion which was eminently calculated to draw mankind towards the standard of perfection, and to form the human mind after a divine model. It was upon the persuasion of the doctrines of Christianity, and upon the fall of reason and the sciences, that this vast fabric was reared. The simple model of religious truth was gradually adorned with such a profusion of ornaments, that its venerable appearance was totally obscured by the surrounding decorations. The primary design of religion came, in succeeding ages, to be almost entirely overlooked. In an age of prevailing ignorance and licentious manners, the human mind becomes degraded: truth no longer wears the appearance of sincerity and conviction; errors are engendered and propagated without being detected; and the low passions of interest, of pleasure, and of inglorious ambition, discourage every manly effort, to raise the sinking powers from a state of insensibility to what is noble and rational. The weakness of the human mind appears in the strongest colour during the decline of reason and of learning. While it treads the downward path, it labours with unabating anxiety to deceive itself, and weaves around it a thick and impenetrable veil, through which the rays of science cannot penetrate. But a few are able to raise themselves above the general level of degraded nature; the multitude are carried away with the torrent, and swallowed up in the gulph of oblivion.

The spirit of Plato, of Socrates, or of Demosthenes, no longer appeared in the academy, in the midst of a few favourite disciples, or thundering from the forum and asserting the unalienable rights of the human race. The fire of genius was fast wasting away, and at last sunk extinguished under the gloomy cloud of sophistry and fanaticism. Every thing prepared the way for those remarkable events and extravagant tenets, which set reason at defiance, and which cannot be viewed without astonishment and horror. Lucretius has described them in the following beautiful lines:

O gens infelix humanum! talia divis
Cum tribuit facta, atque iras adjunxit acerbas:
Quantos tum gemitus ipsi sibi quantaque nobis
Vulnera; quas lacrymas peperere minoribus nostris!
Nec pietas ulla est velatum sæpe videri
Vertier ad lapidem, atque omneis accedere adaeas;
Nec procumbere humi prostratum, et pandere palmas

Ante

Ante deum delubra, nec aras sanguine multo
Spargere quadrupedum, nec votis nectere vota:
Sed mage pacata posse omnia mente tueri. L. 5. 1113.

"Contrived by men of deep insight into the human character, and improved by the experience and observation of many successive ages, popery arrived at last to a degree of perfection which no former system of superstition had ever attained. There is no power in the understanding, and no passion in the heart to which it does not present objects adapted to rouse and to interest them" Passions of a contrary nature to those which operate most powerfully upon the human mind, became the foundation of certain orders of superstition. Neither the love of pleasure, nor the pursuits of ambition, nor the gain of avarice, had charms sufficient to decay the self-devoted fanatic from his gloomy cell, or hinder him from leaving and despising the world. In the long period between the conversion of Constantine, and the reformation of Luther, an immense and horrid catalogue of systems, rites, orders, and institutions prevailed.

That eye of philosophy will behold with wonder and astonishment the most opposite passions excited at once and by the same object In the career of enthusiasm, the fanatic raging in blood, and sweeping, with a merciless hand, the unbelievers from the face of the earth. His hands yet red with slaughter, stretched out towards the image of that Saviour who prayed for his enemies; and in the tone of humility, supplicating pardon for venial sins, regardless of those acts of attrocity and murder which freeze the soul at the bare recollection. In such a tumult of passions, inflamed by accident, by design, or by the misinterpreted laws of religion; during the decay of reason, and of the sciences, which give a dignity to the character of nations; amidst the ferments of factions, the reelings and convulsions of the empire, and the change of men and of measures, we may, without wonder, look for something extravagant and uncommon. The first object that presents itself to view is monachism; a practice which, in its early institution, shewed how far the human mind was capable of debasing itself, and what is the lowest point of depression in the rational thermometer.

At a later period the worship of saints and relics began to prevail: that infinite multitude of subordinate deities (shall I call them?) which the fancy or the fears of men created, soon obliterated the pure worship of the supreme God, and gave rise to a thousand ludicrous legends and tales of former times. The rise and progress of this species of superstition I shall shortly consider, after having, in the same cursory manner, treated of monachism.

(To be continued.)

Tour *through some of the* Orkney Islands, *in* 1804.

(Continued from our last, p. 30.)

FROM Tuquoy in Westra, (the rocks near which are covered with the most luxuriant specimens of the thong-shaped sea-weed, fucus loreus, or, as it is here called, *drew,*) we set out, on the evening of 9th August (1804,) for the island of Rousay. We soon found that our boatmen

boatmen were very unskilful, and unable duly to trim the boat*. We were therefore tossed about for several hours, in a tumultuous frith, and overtaken by a dark, rainy, and squally night. Before midnight, however, we reached the shores of Rousay in safety, though wet with spray and rain, almost as if we had been drenched in the sea. The manse was the only place of refuge within our reach. We were compelled to trespass on the repose of the family, but were received with the kindest hospitality.

Rousay, (or as it is spelled by the old writers, *Rewes-oy*) is a very hilly island. It abounds with grous, or *moorfowl*, being covered with pretty long heath, of all the three kinds † that are indigenous to Scotland. Along the course of Trumbland burn in this island, and especially at a *lin*, or little waterfall near the sea, I was agreeably surprised to find a considerable variety of native shrubs and plants, rather of the more ornamental kind. Among others were honey-suckle (lonicera periclymenum;) wild rose, (rosa villosa;) bramble, (rubus idæus;) French willow or rosebay willow-herb (epilobium angustifolium;) wild strawberry, (fragaria sterilis ‡;) wild angelica, (angelica sylvestris;) and valerian, (valeriana officinalis.) A collection and intermixture of these in one spot, seemed, in so bare a country as Orkney, peculiarly grateful,—to an eye, especially, accustomed to the vegetable variety of the south, and tired with the uniformity of the heath-covered hills of Rousay. The honey-suckle and wild rose, indeed, we scarce remember to have found native in any other situation in Orkney.

On the shores of Rousay, a good deal of sponge may be picked from among the rejectamenta: not, however, the officinal sponge, but a kind that is less bibulous and less flexible, viz. spongia palmata of Ellis, with occasionally great quantities of spongia oculata.

Mr Paterson, the clergyman, has an exact list of the name and surname of every person in his widely-extended parish, which is one of the most laborious charges, consisting of four islands, Rousay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow. By far the most prevalent surnames in this list are Craigie, Morwick, and Mainland.

In the loch of Knitching, which occupies a hollow near the top of the high hill of Knitching, in the vicinity of the manse, I observed an aquatic plant, apparently a sparganium; but although the plant is abundant, I could not find it in flower. Its leaves float on the surface of the water, in the manner of poa fluitans. It differs from spatganium natans, in having narrower, coarser, and longer leaves. Any naturalist who may happen to visit Rousay, may find it worth while to examine into this ‖.

On the afternoon of the 11th August

* The ferries of Orkney are under no regulation. Often the boats, and still oftener the boatmen, are of the worst kind. Yet they charge on a stranger very high fares. Indeed they exercise very generally a low cunning: if they discover that their employer is unacquainted with the customary dues, they rise in their demand, telling perhaps abundance of soothing lies, to make their extortion less unpalatable.

† Erica vulgaris, *common heather*; E. cinerea, *bell heather*; and E. tetralix, *cross heather*.

‡ Comarum fragariioides, *Fl. Brit.*

‖ A similar plant has, I understand, been observed by Mr G. Don in Loch-Awen, on the mountains of Cairngorm, Inverness-shire; but neither did he find it in fructification.

gust we left Rousay, and crossing Enhallow Sound, landed at Aikerness, in the mainland of Orkney. Here we saw many rich fields of *grey oats* and *bigg*, and were very well pleased to remark some attempts at the culture of sown grasses. The procuring of a store of proper food for his cattle, is, however, a consideration that has scarce any influence with an Orkney farmer. Any thing is thought good enough for the *staigs** and the *stirks* †. The loch of Aikerness has been nearly drained with the view of getting at the luxuriant but coarse aquatic grasses with which it abounds. I will perhaps scarcely gain credit when I say, that great quantities of carex ampullacea ‡, and of typha latifolia ‖, with a small proportion of holcus lanatus §, were here carefully gathered and dried, and denominated meadow hay. None but the half-starved beasts of Orkney would eat such fodder. It is to be mentioned with regret, that though several of the sweetest and best pasture grasses are natives of all the islands, yet no attempt has hitherto been made to cultivate any of them.

There is a spacious old mansion-house at Aikerness, which is rapidly going to decay. The whole district is the property of Lord Armadale.

In the neighbourhood of Aikerness house, is the manse of Mr Duguid, minister of the united parishes of Evie and Rendall, who has rendered incalculable services to this district of Orkney, by introducing in his own family, and promoting with his own hand among his parishioners, the vaccine inoculation,---a preventive of small pox---that terrible scourge, which used formerly to desolate whole parishes of Orkney.

Hoy,---(which was the last of the Islands of Orkney that we visited,) is situated to the south-west of the Mainland or Pomona, and contains by far the loftiest hills in Orkney. On the 15th August we took a small boat from Stromness, and in less than half an hour landed in Hoy. On the shore, between the manse and the church, we visited a vein of kidney form iron-ore, which has been partially worked, and which appears rich enough to deserve further attention. On the beach are scattered many nodules of hæmatites. Galena, with abundance of heavy spar, (sulphat of barytes,) are found in several places of this island. We walked towards the *Keam meadow*, which is a beautiful flat, at the foot of the high rocks, near the west end of Hoy, possessing a fine echo, and looking directly upon the Atlantic: the shades of night, however, overtook us, and without the worthy clergyman for our guide, we should scarce have made our way through the trackless fields and commons to our home. At a little township we called for the most active *rockman* or bird-hunter of the island, and engaged him to go a *lyre*-catching next morning. The *lyre* or shear water (procellaria puffinus) breeds only in the precipitous headlands of Hoy, and in one or two similar places in the island of Eda. The rockman, at this time, caught only two young ones. The young are very fat, and much relished by the natives.

The 16th August we spent in examining the huge and towering *hill of Hoy*, and in traversing the mossy vallies at its base.

We first visited the far famed *dwarfy-stone*, the supposed residence of a hermit in former days; but it fell

* Year old horses. † Young oxen.

‡ Beaked Seg. The leaves are very rough, both on the edges and the keel; and the straw or stalk is three cornered, and so sharp, as frequently to cut the fingers in attempting to pluck it.

‖ Great cat's-tail, or reed mace.

§ Meadow soft grass: one of the worst pasture grasses.

fell unspeakably short of our expectations. A large mass of sand-stone has tumbled from the neighbouring cliff; and in this mass some idle fellow has amused himself by cutting two holes, sufficient to admit a little person to crawl into them. These holes are very aukwardly cut: they are in no degree squared; the one hole is a faint imitation of a close bed; but it is little more than four feet long, and is full of inequalities: the other hole is intended as a chamber; but a person can scarce sit upright in it, except he put his head out at the chimney,—a large round hole, which must have completely exposed the supposed hermit, even while in bed, to the mercy of the storm. The door or exterior aperture in the side, is little more than two feet high, and as much in width. In short, the dwarfy stone of Hoy, the fame of which has been resounded in every account of Orkney, ancient or modern *, is quite an inferior effort to that at Gilmerton † near Edinburgh, where a smithy, with a forge, &c. is very neatly cut out in the solid sand-stone rock. In my opinion, the mass itself in the vale of Hoy, which is a coarse grit, is more admirable than the holes which have been cut in it; it is about 30 feet long, by 16 broad, and 7 thick: except where cut by art, it is quite solid; and yet it must have fallen with a tremendous crash. In some places it is covered with lichen saxatilis ‡, which we found bearing saucers an inch in diameter. Some moist banks not far from the dwarfy-stone were at this time gilded with the flowers of saxifraga aizodes, yellow mountain saxifrage.

We next proceeded down the valley of Rackwick, by the margin of a rivulet skirted with willows, (salices arbuscula and prunifolia,) and one or two very stunted hazles. In this valley I was much gratified to find Hypericum elodes, *Marsh St John's wort*, which is rather a rare plant.

We could not help admiring the local position of the township of Rackwick, situated in the extremity of the valley, closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland Frith, so that every vessel which passes the Frith must necessarily come into view. The inaccessible crags here are the habitation of the *ern* (falco albicilla,) and the *black eagle* (falco fulvus,)—which reign with "savage majesty," among the desolate cliffs and noiseless valleys of Hoy.—The people here are very poor. We entered what promised to be one of the best cottages in Rackwick; but still it appeared to us miserable in the extreme.

We now directed our steps to the *Wart hill of Hoy*, the summit of which is the pinnacle of Orkney, being about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. On the side of this mountain I picked up the Lycopodium annotinum, or Welsh club-moss.

* To give the reader some idea of the marvellous descriptions which have been given of it, I may mention, that although the excavated chamber would scarce contain two children of ten years of age, and the bed would certainly very much cramp them for want of room, Martin (in the appendix to his History of the Isles, &c.) gravely tells us that "the common tradition is, that a *giant* and his *wife* made this their place of retreat."

† Accurately described in the Account of the Parish of Libberton, in the 1st vol. of Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edin.

‡ Called steinraw, Crostil, or Crottle. This lichen is sometimes used for dyeing yarn, to which it communicates a dirty orange colour. Corkir, or, as it is now called, cudbear, (lichen tartareus,) dyes a fine red. But neither of these lichens are now much employed in Orkney.

moss, *---a rarity to a lowland botanist, but which seems to be common to the moist sides of the high mountains of Scotland with those of Wales. In the course of ascending, we passed whole acres of scirpus pauciflorus or chocolate-headed club-rush. As we approached the top, we found the ground covered with the trailing shoots of Arbutus alpina, mountain straw-berry tree. The very summit afforded us abundant specimens of lichen frigidus in full fructification, with a little of lichen sepincola. A thick chilly mist had for some time enveloped us, and hid all nature from our view. As the day had been hitherto clear, and was rather windy, we trusted that we were only overtaken by a cloud which had been attracted by the heights. Our conjecture was right. In about ten minutes the mist became thinner: sea and land began to appear below: as the cloud passed off, they seemed to emerge, as it were, from a chaos, and we were almost tempted to think that we were witnesses of a kind of creation. The sun was still shining bright on the adjacent scattered islands, and had continued to do so while we were enwrapped in the cloud. The prospect from this point is truly extensive. One may almost fancy that he is looking down on a vast expanded map of the Orkney Islands. In the distance on the South are seen the high mountains of Caithness and Sutherland. Towards the North-West the eye is lost on the boundless Atlantic; but it is agreeably relieved by white sails ever and anon appearing on the horizon, and making for the high land of Hoy, which is one of the earliest land marks of the mariner.

In sheltered spots among the rocks of Hoy, a few stunted shoots of the mountain ash [sorbus aucuparia] make their appearance. The juniper bush is here very common. The black-berried heath (empetrum nigrum), and the blaeberry bush (vaccinium myrtillus), are also abundant. The berries of these two last are gathered by the common people and carried to Stromness, whence they are often sent as presents to Kirkwall and other places. The berries of the arbutus are seldom got in any quantity +.

On the sides of Hoy hill we observed several small bristly hogs digging with great keenness. On examination we found, that it was the tuberous root of the tormentil (tormentilla officinalis) which they were in search of; and which, being plentiful here, forms, together with roots of juncus bulbosus, their principal food. The root of the tormentil is frequently gathered by the natives for the purposes of tanning; and not without reason, it having been lately ascertained that it contains a larger proportion of the tanning principle than any other astringent wood or bark.

Besides the birds already mentioned, the short-eared owl † is very common on Hoy hills, during the Summer months. The *solan goose* ‡, the *emmer goose* §, and the *tamnorie* ‖, are numerous in the seas around. The *sly-goose* ¶ is common on the sandy parts of the beach, making its nest generally

* Four other species of club moss were common here; Lycopodium alpinum, clavatum, selago, and selaginoides.

+ A red berry was described to us, probably that of Artubus uva ursi, which may very possibly grow in Hoy, though we did not at this time meet with it.

† Strix brachyotos. ‡ Gannet. Pelecanus Bassamus.

§ Ember goose. Colymbus immer. The name *Emmer goose* is also given to a more beautiful fowl, the Northern Diver (Colymbus glacialis), which however visits Orkney only in the winter; whereas the true *emmer* spends the whole year, and breeds in Orkney.

‖ Puffin. Alca arctica. ¶ Shieldrake. Anas tadorna.

generally in a rabbit burrow. It has got the name of *Sly-goose* from the arts which the natives find it to employ to decoy them from the neighbourhood of its nest: it frequently feigns lameness, and waddles away with one wing trailing on the ground, thus inducing a pursuit of itself, till judging its young to be safe from discovery, it suddenly takes flight, and leaves the outwitted Orcadian gaping with surprize.

In short, Hoy will be found to be the most interesting district of Orkney, either to the botanist or the ornithologist; and well deserving the attention of any naturalist that may hereafter have opportunity, leisurely to examine it, at different seasons of the year.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor.

The Traveller. No. II.

To W. Shaw,

YOUR letter, my dear companion, met with a welcome reception. Believe me you had no cause to baptize its contents by the name of *trifling*—every little anecdote, every homely expression, was perused with the keenest satisfaction—they called to remembrance those scenes where I enjoyed the most delicious hours of my life. I am often tempted to think that the art of writing is not the offspring of human ingenuity, for tho' its principles are even childishly simple and easily comprehended by the clumsiest capacity, yet really it seems to bear the stamp of another *Mint*. But if it was invented by man, what a pity that the sage who so much benefited his fellow creatures should have been intomb'd in oblivion with those of the inglorious. Aided by this admirable contrivance, the Lover familiarly converses with the mistress of his heart, the Scholar with the sages of remote antiquity, and the Exile with the friend of his bosom—in short, I class this branch of our education amongst the few ingredients which sweeten life and make it more desireable, sometimes even giving a flavour to the bitter cup of sorrow, of which though young and unhacknied in the ways of the world, God knows I have had my share. I candidly confess that a combination of cross-grain'd circumstances frequently put me out of humour with that humble situation in life which I now occupy, but though confident that I am possessed of feelings and affections worthy of a better fate, would it not be unjust, and even impious in me, was I to tax the Author of my existence with partiality—Certainly it would—Do I not daily see thousands of my fellow-creatures sweating for subsistence, without repining, who perhaps are composed of much better materials than myself; and why not I, profiting by their example, temper my mind to suit the whims and caprices of those who call themselves my superiors? It is true, the sneer of the mushroom fop, and the swagger of the straddling puppy, often sting me to the quick; but there is a principle reigning in my bosom, which teaches me to look down upon their insect flutter with secret contempt—like the buzzing of a fly about my nose, their insolence though troublesome is unworthy of resentment. In fact, I consider the world as a huge, unwieldy animal, gamboling in an infinity of space, and us a parcel of reptiles and insects crawling and fluttering about its surface, like so many vermin on a beggar's

beggar's budget. Taking a survey of existence in this point of view, how mean, how contemptibly mean, do not our little caperings appear, even in our own eyes-- more so in the eyes of Him who commanded this and the other huge masses of matter to issue from the womb of nothing. I am firmly persuaded that the planets are worlds inhabited by rational beings. Looking at man and things through these sort of spectacles, has often preserved me from perishing amongst the bogs and quagmires of life, and all along buoyed up my mind superior to the insults of adversity.

I am now got to work in the flourishing town of Manchester, so justly celebrated for the excellence of its cotton manufacture. The principal inhabitants are chiefly composed of a certain species of adventurers garbled together from all parts of the island, in order to make themselves rich; but whether their exertions have or have not a tendency to enrich the lower orders of society is a matter of doubt, for my own part I declare in the negative. When men assemble in too large bodies for whatever purpose, devotion itself not excepted, corruption is apt to generate, and I estimate man's wealth, not by pounds, shillings, and pence, but by the purity of his happiness, and the chastity of his morals. However, the people here, for certain reasons needless to mention, are in general more civil to strangers than the *citizens* of such towns and villages as are situated in the agricultural parts of the country. Was I to attempt delineating the character of the good people of England, you certainly would charge me with presumption, being recently imported, and of course unacquainted with their manners and dispositions; but among that class with whom I had the honour to associate when residing in Doncaster (the higher orders you know are far enough above my reach) I think I could discern a very prominent feature, namely, a rooted antipathy to strangers, especially such as came from the North, but whether this aversion is natural, or only confined to the town of Doncaster, I shall not take upon me to say; however, the following anecdote may very well serve as a sample of that sort of civility which a Scotsman may expect from its inhabitants and those of the surrounding villages: A few evenings previous to my departure, having furbished myself up in a kind of half-Sunday garb, I repaired to a neighbouring tavern, known by the name of the Wool Pack. The weather was severe, and the tap-room crowded with such customers as were in the habit of frequenting the house in cold nights. I called for a *pint o' yill*, and sat down, though not with a view to warm myself—that was impractible, every avenue to the fire being completely blocked up.—Scarcely had I seated myself, when a decent looking old man in the corner fixed his eye upon me, "Coum coum, Dick," said he, "keep tha leags to tha sen, lad, an' zit cloase, tha zees yung man conna get zo mouch as a glimpse ith vire." Dick, who by his apron and *scowder'd* visage appeared to be a blacksmith, immediately bestirred himself, and his example being followed by two or three more, I was thereby rendered more comfortable. "Tho' th'art a stranger," continued the old man, laying down his pipe, "tha owtna to be strangely used in a christian land—what part ith countra coums tha vrom, if I may be zo bowd to ax?" This was merely a sham question—asking the landlady for a *pint o' yill*, fully cleared up that point? however, I answered and said unto him, "From the south of Scotland." "Ay, ay," said he, "a countra where many a good vellow coums vrom," at the same

same time administering a wink to a blackguard looking genius who sat directly opposite—this I did not consider as a good omen. "Zo th'art a Scotsman," exclaimed the pig jobber, for, according to his own account, he was a member to that honourable fraternity," I thowt zo when tha vurst zet tha nose amang us; an' what browt tha here, nobody need ax; I suppose tha was hauf starv'd i' tha own countra, an' came up to England, like outher Scots baists to get tha sen fatten'd—d-n tha"—"Naw, naw, Jevry," cry'd the old man, "tha shoud never be unmannerly to a stranger for the honour of owd England—tha knowsna where tha may goa tha sen, bout we'll ha no moar o' that—we'll have a good zong an' be merry—I knows Dick Tesh can zing well." Silence being proclaimed by a thump on the table with the butt end of his whip, my ears were soon regaled with a delightful ditty, the two first stanzas of which I translate for your accommodation.

Whan I on Scotland turn'd my back,
An' merry auld England lang'd to see,
I had but little in my wame,
An' nought in my pouch but ae baubee.

Chorus.

Fare thee weel beggarly Scotland
itchy, lousy, vile countrie,
If ever I gang hame again,
The muckle deil shall carry me.

The sark that I had on my back,
It gar'd me fidge as I walk'd along;
My breeks they coudna keep out the cauld,
Tho' garrison'd with ten thousand strong.
Fare thee weel, &c.

This lovely hymn being loudly encored by the whole audience, I thought it high time to decamp, and paying my reckoning, sallied out, accompanied with "Lowsey *Randige*," and d—n tha body—thee an' all tha countramen owt to be drum'd out ith town." Though besmeared with the grossest abuse by a set of people to whom I had not even given the slightest provocation, I shall content myself with making only one solitary observation on their conduct, namely, Sitting amongst their comrades and acquaintances, bullying and swaggering over an unknown stranger, shows but a poor specimen of their national spirit, and at the same time, fully verifies the old Scots proverb, "ilka cock craws crouse on his ain midden."

View *of the Situation, Trade, &c. of* Dumfries.

DUMFRIES, the chief town of the county to which it gives its name, is situated on the river Nith, about 9 miles above its junction with the Solway Firth. It rises beautifully from the water, and its houses, built of brick and red free-stone, have a light and airy appearance. The principal street extends in a direction parallel to the river, about three quarters of a mile in length, and nearly 100 feet in its greatest breadth. There are seven or eight other streets, besides lanes. The town is generally allowed to be neatly built, well lighted and paved. The parish consists of an extensive plain, lying on the east side of the Nith, and bounded by a ridge of hills which, being either cultivated to the summit, or covered with wood, produce a very picturesque appearance. A ridge of lower hills also rises at the South-east end of the town, and runs thro' the middle of the valley in the direction of Caerlaverock, these also are finely wooded. The neighbourhood of the town is adorned with numerous plantations, and enclosures surrounded with trees, which have been lately planted. Along the North-East side of the parish a great morass, entitled

titled *Locher Moss*, extends to the Solway Firth. It is conjectured to have been once an arm of the sea, as sea sand is found at certain depths, and fragments of vessels have been dug up in various parts of it. Only a few fields have as yet been brought into cultivation; but considering the present spirit of agricultural improvement, we may hope that some effectual measure may soon be taken, for draining and bringing it into a state of fertility.

There is no mention in the Roman historians of any place answering to Dumfries. Its first formation appears to have been about the 12th century, when a castle was built, and under its protection a few religious houses were founded. For their accommodation, a bridge was thrown over the Nith, and these various advantages drew together a number of people, and gradually produced the town of Dumfries. In those days it was considered as a place of strength, and was frequently resorted to for protection during the furious wars which raged on the border. The castle, and of consequence the town, in a great measure, were in the possession of the family of Maxwell, Lords Harris, and Earls of Nithsdale. That family, however, was attainted on account of its attachment to the Stuart cause; and Dumfries seemed in consequence to suffer a temporary decay. But it soon revived; and during the present century, has continued progressively to advance in wealth and population. By an account taken in the year 1727, it was found to contain 2030 *examinable* persons; though what proportion these may bear to the whole is not very easily ascertained. In 1755, the number of souls, as returned to Dr Webster, was 4517. In 1791 they had risen to 5600. The return in 1801 under the population act was 7288; but in this, the inhabitants of the country parish are probably included; and as these in 1791 amounted to 1400, the town does not appear to have increased very much during these ten years.

Dumfries serving as a kind of capital not only to its own shire, but also to that of Galloway, and possessing an easy and frequent intercourse both with London and Edinburgh, is a place of great resort for the gentry of the neighbouring counties. Besides those who have amusement only in view, many families are attracted by its excellent seminaries of education. The Society of Dumfries possesses, therefore, a greater share of elegance and gaiety than will probably be found in any other town in Scotland of the same size. A theatre has been built within these ten years, and is well attended; assemblies and other public amusements are frequent. The assizes are held here twice a year, and are always the signal for commencing a round of gaiety. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet annually, and the Caledonian hunt occasionally, in this town. It is remarked of the Society, that the fair sex predominate greatly in point of numbers, bearing to the other sex the proportion nearly of 3 to 2. This indeed is generally the case in county towns where little business is carried on, and where young men when coming of age must remove to some other place.

Dumfries contains excellent schools, where all the different branches of education are taught; they are chiefly public establishments, and the vacancies filled up by the magistrates. There is only one established church, which seems hardly sufficient for so extensive a parish. There are reckoned to be 270 Antiburgher Seceders, 200 of the Relief, 150 Episcopals, and 38 Roman Catholics. The poor are about 150 and are maintained by funds of nearly £.400 a year, arising from collections and mortifications. A handsome Infirmary

mary was also built in 1777 for this shire, and the neighbouring one of Galloway.

Dumfries is the seat of no extensive manufactures, nor does it possess much foreign commerce. The trades carried on here are chiefly for its own supply and that of the immediate neighbourhood. The residence of a numerous gentry is not very favourable to the formation of manufacturing and commercial habits. Besides, the Nith is navigable so far up, only for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. Yet in the middle of the last century Dumfries carried on a considerable trade with America, and on an average of four years, 1250 hogsheads of tobacco were annually imported. This trade however was dropt, probably at the time of the American war, and never resumed. Grain is the principal export; the imports consist of coals, lime, and a variety of other goods. Some foreign trade is also carried on to the Baltic and the South of Europe. The following is the Customhouse account of entries and clearances on an average of three years, ending 5th January 1789.

	Vessels,	Tonnage,	Hands.
Entered.			
Coasting,	167	5778 2/3	375
Foreign,	22	1793 1/3	120
Cleared.			
Coasting	152	5464 1/3	364
Foreign,	10	480 1/3	32

Several eminent men are mentioned as having been natives of this town. Dr Gilchrist, a distinguished physician and author of a treatise 'on the Use of Sea Voyages in consumptive cases;' Drs Campbell and Wight, who were professors of divinity, the one in Edinburgh, the other in Glasgow, with several others. But the circumstance which must make it be for ever regarded as classic ground, is its having so long been the residence of Burns. Its streams, its walks, the scenes of his inspiration, and often the theme of his finest effusions, can never be viewed without emotion by the spectator of taste. Yet it must be lamented that his removal thither was for himself by no means fortunate, and that the seductions of a gay and opulent society tended to strengthen those habits which rendered his life disastrous, and brought him to an untimely end.

Strictures *on a Periodical Paper entitled* "*The* Juvenal."

THE Ephemeron is by its nature one of the most short-lived animals. In the morning it is born, for an hour or two it is seen to live, and in a little while after it dies of old age. Many of the productions of the present day may be said to be of the same nature; they are seen to flutter for a moment, and then sink into oblivion for ever.

Indeed who is it that can expect to live and be respected among so many demands for public notice. We may exclaim with the preacher, "of the writing of books there is no end," and may add, whether they be of utility or not, the ambition of some is not to be withheld, either by prudence, or inferiority of abilities.—Among many of these efforts of genius we notice the "Juvenal;" many were the opinions we formed to think what it could be. Had the spirit of the ancient satirist risen from the grave, indignant to see the folly which characterized the times? or had another Juvenal arisen, possessed of the powers and good will of the former, to lash that which must always be kept in obedience with the whip?

The price of sixpence startled us not a little, prudence required we should let it alone, but curiosity prevailed so far as to overawe prudence

and

and economy. One reading sufficed, but did not console us, nor were we ever better convinced of the truth of the proverb, that "lost money cannot be recalled."

The author, that he may catch as many customers as he can, hangs out a very captivating sign, but we are afraid the fare within will not be found very tempting, it may truly be said, that he has sown his wheat among tares, and that his knowledge, if he has any, is to come yet.

From his motto one would be led to think that he was made of fire and brimstone, but, alas! who can account for adverse circumstances. His fervour, before he sat down, had been cooled into tameness, and his sharpness into insipidity. His presidentship will not take it amiss, if we are thus free in giving our opinion of his performance; and we hope that his fear of such "tremendous critics" will not crush his offspring in the bud," or that the dread of our "severe animadversions" on his bantling, will not have the effect of stopping its breath. Indeed we would be sorry to deprive the world of such sublime efforts of genius, but it will be very mortifying to his and his colleague's vanity, when we tell him that his offspring" will help to increase the "loads of trash and nonsense" with which the public is pestered. His entrance fee we will not accept of, and should his researches be successful in finding us out, we care not. Many a one meets with trials and misfortunes in this world: should his merit on reading this be a little damped, he has his own folly to blame.

His promise of disseminating, as far as lies in his power, the knowledge he has received, we doubt will end in smoke: if a great deal of knowledge is to be found in a student of twenty, we cannot but congratulate the public on the prospect of being so ably instructed. Imitations rarely succeed; his attempts in this respect, are evidently drawn from the Spectator, but never were characters more clumsily executed, or more stupid and senseless. In this division of literature he does not seem to excell; indeed we would by all means advise him to let it alone, his companions in labour could not have chosen any so unfit for the task.

We could wish to see some of those effusions of real learning and genuine wit which his first character Marmaduke Sonorous is said to be possessed of: in one part he tells us that we "never by any chance hear him deliver himself as another man;" and in another part, "when once" we "become acquainted with his real character, (has he a true and a false one) and accustomed to the over luxuriancy of his diction" we "cannot help feeling a lively interest in his behalf." We think no one could be very much interested in such a character.

The next in rotation is Samuel Mellish, the son of a celebrated banker in Dublin, who has had the misfortune to fall in love with a haughty beauty, to whom he can get no admittance. But when his dulcinea is banished from his recollection, he is a very sensible and lively companion.

Tom Flag-Hopper is descended from an old respectable family. From a love of idleness, and dislike to the sight of a book, joined to the present custom of wearing out boots and shoes in the fashionable morning parade, he has obtained the appellation of *a Lounger*.

His natural abilities are good, and what knowledge he may have, is got by instinct.

Frank Mirthall, is a man of exuberant spirits, endowed with the most astonishing quickness of perception; and is able to do more in one hour than most now in twelve, only he can never be serious; but there is some hope left, as this young man is only eighteen years of age.

Sir

Sir Andrew Thistletop is a country gentleman from *Yorkshire*, he has met with the same misfortune as his friend Samuel Mellish, but the object of his passion happened to be a jilt which has thrown some acid into his disposition.

Hector Macwormwood is the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland; he has a turn for tittle-tattle, from which he has acquired the name of the *Gazetteer of Scandal.*

Last of all comes the Sir Stephen Cottrell of the club, he tells us, "That no one remains to be delineated except their unworthy president, your humble servant at command, Tim. Tartar." He is the son of an attorney in London, come here to gain a knowledge of the Scotch code of justiciary, he is not destitute of talents, especially of that species of wit which enables a man to perceive the foibles of others, and to turn them into ridicule: he is in figure rather tall and bonny, and is fonder of observing men and characters in real life, than of poring over books.

Such is the motley group, that is to instruct, to entertain, and to amuse the citizens of Edinburgh.

They are made up of a pedantic Doctor, with a long back and short duck legs, a love-sick youth, a fashionable lounger, whose knowledge, (if he has any,) is gained by instinct, a person of astonishing quickness of perception, (we wonder he had not the quickness to perceive the insipidity of this lucubration), a country clown, a gazetteer of scandal, and an unworthy president.

Rusc.

On the Abuse of LANGUAGE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN a former number of your Magazine I mentioned some of the ideas which philosophers entertained concerning that which constitutes the great difference between man and the brutes, and it appeared that this difference was chiefly owing to language.

It is certainly a melancholy fact in the history of the human race, that men too frequently "turn their glory into shame," and this is not more frequently displayed, than in the abuse which is generally made of language, to which, both written and oral, men are indebted for all their knowledge: by means of the former, civilized nations excel savages, and by means of the latter, men in general are superior to the brutes.

It would appear that few men know how to make a proper use of language, for the generality of them prostitute it to the vilest of purposes, and the tongue is called in Scripture "an unruly member, full of deadly poison." This will appear when we consider the fatal consequences which frequently arise from a word improperly spoken. Hence, in other parts of Scripture, but more especially in the book of Proverbs, nothing is more commended than Silence. Philosophers also, in all ages, have highly applauded it, and hence the many moral sentences which are to be found in its praise.

It is to be regretted, that the female sex in particular, are chargeable with the abuse of language. Hence, the tongue is proverbially called a woman's weapon. But of all characters a "brawling woman" is the most unamiable, as is sufficiently observed in Scripture.

It would certainly be productive of

of the most beneficial effects to mankind, if they knew the meaning of those words which they use, and it is certainly the duty of parents seriously to attend to this in the education of their children; and if this were sufficiently attended to, society would not perhaps be deluged with the indecent discourse which frequently takes place, and is daily to be heard, not only among the lower, but likewise among the higher ranks of Society.

It is certainly to be regretted too, that even men of abilities who have risen to eminence in the literary world, have prostituted their talents, in committing to print publications which tend to corrupt the manners of the people. It would certainly be of advantage too, if those ballads and songs, which are permitted to be sung in the streets of this metropolis, were discontinued; as many of them are indecent, and are productive of another inconvenience, namely, that of collecting crowds on the streets, which circumstance gives an opportunity to the ill inclined to promote mischief.

I shall conclude what I have to say on this subject with observing, that it would be productive of the happiest effects, if men would recollect, that for "every" idle word which they speak, they must give an account "at the day of judgment."

F.

Memoir *of* George Morland, *the* Painter.

THIS eminent painter was the son of an artist, whose talents, though respectable, were not of the first order, and who, by some imprudence, had reduced himself rather to narrow circumstances. George, at the age of four or five years, began to discover his talent for drawing; upon which his father confined him so incessantly to the practice of his art, as to allow him no time for education, and scarcely any for recreation. Poor George's whole time was spent in an upper room, drawing and copying pictures. To this confinement he was probably indebted for the uncommon power he possessed over all the implements of his art; but it no doubt tended also to produc those habits which rendered all his talents of little avail.

Some gentlemen, to whom the father was known, would have patronized the son: from one he borrowed two capital pictures of Vernet, which G. Morland copied most admirably. Mr Angerstein permitted him to copy Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated picture of Garrick between tragedy and comedy: this copy is in existence, and is highly creditable to Morland's talents. It was on this occasion that the unfortunate peculiarity of his disposition shewed itself. The picture was at Blackheath; and the two Morlands went there to copy it: Mr Angerstein wished to notice the youth, and see the progress of the work; but the father told the writer of this article, that his son refused to begin his picture, till it was solemnly promised him that no person whatever should overlook the work, and that he should do whatever he pleased. The promise was made:—he painted the picture; associated with the servants while he was in the house, and no intreaties could make him come within the reach of Mr Angerstein.

Another gentleman, who was going to spend the summer at Margate, advised the father to send his son thither to paint small portraits. The plan was a good one; it was adopted: and George Morland, with his picture of Garrick, and some others, took lodgings for the season. Company flocked round him; his portraits pleased, and a very great number of them were begun: but his unfortunate

fortunate *mauvaise honte* rendered the undertaking unprofitable. The society of elegant women, or rational men, made him feel his own ignorance and insignificance: hence every sitter was an object of disgust. Shunning all refined and elegant society, he associated only with the lower order of servants and workmen.

The younger part of such men now became the companions of Geo. Morland; with them he was equal in intellect, and superior to them in talent; he was superior to them too, in a circumstance that will always obtain from such beings what ignorant men covet, the adulation of their associates. A ride into the country to a smock-race, or a grinning match, a jolly dinner and drinking bout after it, a mad scamper home, with a flounce into the mud, and two or three other *et ceteras*, formed the sum of their enjoyments; of these Morland had as much as he desired; and, as he was the richest of the set, by the community of property established among such jolly dogs, he commonly paid for them more than his share.

About this time he married, and became acquainted with Mr I. R. Smith, the engraver, who then dealt largely in prints: for this gentleman he painted many pictures of subjects from the familiar scenes of life. The subjects were known to, and the sentiments they conveyed were felt by all, and the prints which Mr Smith made from them had a sale, rapid beyond example, and spread the fame of Morland all over the continent as well as the kingdom. These subjects were, in all probability, suggested by the taste of Mr Smith, as they displayed more sentiment than Morland ever seemed to possess on any other occasion: his own talent, as it now burst forth in full splendour, was landscape, such as it exists in sequestrated situations, and with appropriate animals and figures. He was extremely fond of visiting the Isle of Wight in the summer season, and there is scarcely an object to be met with along the shore, at the back of the island, that his pencil has not delineated. His best pictures are replete with scenes drawn from this spot. A fine rocky shore, with fishermen mending their nets, careening their boats, or sending off their fish to the neighbouring market-towns, were scenes he most delighted in, when he attempted sea-shore pieces; and the Isle of Wight afforded abundant opportunities to gratify his taste and fancy. He was once recognised in this his constant summer excursion, at a place called Freshwater Gate, in a low public-house, known by the name of The Cabin. A numer of fishermen, a few sailors, and three or four rustics, formed the homely groupe; he was in the midst of them contributing his joke, and partaking of their noisy merriment, when his friend called him aside, and intreated an hour of his conversation. Morland, with some reluctance, withdrew from the Cabin, and on his friend's remonstrating with him the next day for keeping such company, he drew from his pocket a sketch-book, and asked him where he was to find so true a picture of humble life, unless it was in such a place as that from whence his friend had withdrawn him. The sketch was a correct delineation of every thing in the Cabin tap room, even to a countenance, a stool, a settee, or the position of a figure. This representation his remembrance had supplied, after leaving the house, and one of his best pictures is that very scene he then sketched; a proof that his mind was still intent on its favourite pursuit—that of nature in her homeliest attire—though his manners at the moment betrayed nothing farther than an eagerness to partake in the vulgar sensualities of his surrounding companions. The manner in which he painted ru-

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ral subjects obtained so much notice, that his fortune might now have been made; purchasers appeared who would have taken any number of pictures he would have painted, and paid any price for them which he could have demanded; but here the low bred dealers in pictures stepped in, and completed that ruin which low-bred artists had begun.

His unfortunate peculiarities assisted them much in this plan; the aversion he naturally or at least originally had for the society of gentlemen made him averse to speak to a gentleman who only wished to purchase his pictures; this peculiarity his friends the dealers took care to encourage to such a degree, that men of rank, of fortune, were often denied admittance to see him, when he was surrounded with a gang of harpies, who pushed the glass and the joke about, nominally at the quiz who was refused admittance, but in reality at the fool who was the dupe of their artifices; they, in the character of friends, purchased all his pictures from him, which they afterwards sold at very advanced prices.

This was carried to such an extent, that gentlemen who wished to obtain Morland's pictures ceased to apply to him for them; but addressed themselves to such of his friends as had them to sell; by this means all connection between him and the real admirers of his works was cut off, and a competition between their friends began to try which should get possession of him, and exclude all the others from a share of the prey.

For this reason all were anxious to join in his country excursions, his drinking parties, and haunt his painting room in the morning, glass in hand, to obtain his friendship: thus his original failing was increased, his health, his talents injured: and, by the united efforts of the crew, his gross debauchery produced idleness, and a consequent embarrassment of his circumstances, when he was sure to become a prey to some of this honest set. It frequently happened, when a picture had been bespoke by one of his friends who advanced some of the money to induce him to work, if the purchaser did not stand by to see it finished, and carry it away with him, some other person, who was lurking within sight for that purpose, and knew the state of Morland's pocket, by the temptation of a few guineas laid upon the table, carried off the picture, and left the intended purchaser to lament his loss, and seek his remedy by getting Morland to paint him another picture; *i. e.* when he was in the humour to work for money which he had already spent: and in making this satisfaction he was not certainly very alert: thus all were served in their turn, and though each exulted in the success of the trick, when he was so lucky as to get a picture in this way, they all joined in exclaiming against Morland's want of honesty, in not keeping his promises to them.

The consequences of this conduct were frequently distress, the spunging house, and the jail; except when he had the good fortune to escape into a retirement unknown to all but some trusty dealer, who for the time took all his works, and paid him a stipulated sum for his support. On one occasion, to avoid his creditors, he retired from public sight, and lived very obscurely near Hackney: some of the neighbours, from his extreme privacy and other circumstances, entertained a notion that he was either a coiner or a fabricator of forged bank notes; which suspicion being communicated at the Bank, the Directors sent some police officers to search the house, and if guilt should appear, to take the offender into custody. Upon their arrival, they were soon observed by Morland, who, understanding them to be a bailiff and his followers, come in quest of himself, immediately retreated into the garden, went out at

a back door, and ran over the brick fields towards Hoxton, and then to London. Mrs Morland trembling with surprise, opened the front door, when the police officers entered, and began to search the house; but upon explanation taking place, and upon her assuring them, with an unaffected simplicity, (so very evidently the natural result of truth) that they were mistaken, and likewise informing them of the cause of his flight, and on their discovering little more in the house than some very excellent unfinished pictures, which even in these men excited sentiments of admiration and respect, they said they were convinced of the mistake, and retired. Upon communicating the result of their search to the Directors of the Bank, that they made no discovery of bank-notes, but that it was Morland the painter's retreat from his creditors they had chanced to discover, and an account of his flight to avoid them as bailiffs, the Directors of the Bank commiserated the pecuniary embarrassment of this unfortunate genius, and also on account of the trouble they had unintentionally given him, generously sent him, as a voluntary present, two bank notes of twenty pounds each.

He was found at another time in a lodging in Somer's Town, in the following most extraordinary circumstances: his infant child, that had been dead nearly three weeks, lay in its coffin, in the one corner of the room; an ass and foal stood munching barley straw out of the cradle; a sow and pigs were solacing themselves in the recess of an old cupboard; and himself whistling over a beautiful picture that he was finishing at his easel, with a bottle of gin hung up on one side, and a live mouse sitting (or if you please, kicking) for its portrait, on the other.

Morland's garret served him for all the purposes of life, and of this he has left a most admirable picture, as a companion to Sir Joshua Reynold's kitchen, in Leicester square, the house that once belonged to his father. A great number of his pictures were lost a few years ago, in a ship that foundered on its passage to Russia.

When in confinement, and even sometimes when he was at liberty, it was common for him to have four guineas per day and his drink; an object of no small consequence, as he began to drink before he began to paint, and continued to do both alternately, till he had painted as much as he pleased, or till the liquor completely got the better, when he claimed his money, and business was at an end for the day. This laid his employer under the necessity of passing his whole time with him, to keep him in a state fit for work; and to carry off the day's work when it was done: if he did not, some evesdropper got the picture, and he was to get what redress he could.

By this conduct, steadily pursued for many years, he ruined his constitution, diminished his powers, and sunk himself into general contempt. He had no society, nor did he wish for any other but the lowest of those beings whose only enjoyment is gin and ribaldry; and from which he was taken, a short time since, by a marshalsea writ, for a small sum of money: when taken to a place of confinement, he drank a large quantity of spirits, and was soon afterwards taken ill. The man in whose custody he was, being alarmed at his situation, applied to several of his friends for relief; but that relief, if it was afforded, came too late. The powers of life were exhausted, and he died before he had attained the age of forty years. His wife, whose life had been like his own, died a day or two after him.

Thus perished George Morland, whose best works will command esteem:

teem so long as any taste for his art remains—whose ordinary productions will please, so long as any liking for a just representation of what is natural can be found—and whose talents would have ensured him a life of happiness, in the most brilliant station he could desire, if his entrance into life had been guided by those who were able and willing to caution him against those snares that are continually preparing, by knaves and fools, for inexperienced youth.

The Memoirs of this distinguished artist afford another striking instance of the impossibility of serving genius when debased by vice, or perverted by eccentricity. He would accept of no patronage, unless afforded in a mode agreeable to himself: and if assisted by the hand of disinterested benevolence, against his own will, the service bestowed was always rendered subservient to the vice which destroyed both his body and mind.

The Inspector. No. III.

I Have received a letter from a young gentleman, one of those unhappy mortals who officiate as tutors in gentlemen's families, complaining of the hardships of his situation, and requesting my consolation and advice. Having myself exercised that humble profession for several years, I can readily enter into all his feelings and sentiments: I most sincerely compassionate his case, and would willingly say whatever might relieve him from his distresses or support him under them. But the case of a Scotch Pedagogue is in general so hopeless, his circumstances are so peculiarly hard, his treatment is so little regulated by his own conduct, that nothing is more difficult than to give him a counsel, to follow which shall be for his advantage. If we tell him to assume a little more dignity, his dignity is immediately construed into unbecoming pride, and the great object then is to mortify him as much as possible. If we advise him to be extremely modest and submissive, he is called a mean sneaking fellow, to whom rudeness cannot be unacceptable and on whom insults may be accumulated with perfect propriety. If we persuade him to be remarkably diligent in the instruction of his pupils, he will be considered as one too apt to presume on the extent of his services, and who must therefore be humbled by perpetual neglect. If he adopts the plan of giving himself no extraordinary trouble, he is a mere idler, who enjoys a salary and does nothing for it, and under whom the boys can never make any progress. Does he keep at a great distance from the family? why then he is a sheepish clown, and a legitimate object of ridicule and laughter. On the other hand, does he venture to take his full share in the conversation at table, and indulge in that familiarity to which his education and character entitle him? he is instantly marked down as forward and insolent, and his presumption must any how be checked; or, it may be his eye has been unintentionally directed to *one* of the young ladies oftener than to the rest; and in order to prevent accidents, his mittimus is drawn out without delay. In short, in whatever manner he behaves, his fate is the same. Prudence is to him no guard from ill usage. Submission and resistance equally provoke it. There are certain ideas annexed to his situation which annihilate all his merits, and justify every affront that may be put upon him. He is a tutor, and consequently has no title to exemption from mal treatment and contempt. Just as, when the rumour

of

of hydrophobia prevails, every dog, whether it barks or not, whether it runs or stands still, whether it growls with anger or wags its tail with joy, is necessarily a *mad* dog, and must be killed.

After considering the various particulars that my correspondent has communicated, I am of opinion, that so long as he continues where he is, there is not the smallest prospect of his condition being ameliorated. The gentleman with whom he lives seems to be an unfeeling brute, unsusceptible of generous sentiments, and unacquainted with the most obvious rules of good breeding. The lady appears to have accommodated herself to her husband's humour in this respect, however much she may be inclined to contradict him in others. His pupils too have evidently imbibed the notions of their parents, and it can hardly be expected that they shall ever learn to treat him with that respect and affection which are necessary for his comfort. To add no more, the servants having once been taught to look upon him as a fellow menial, will never be brought to brush his shoes clean, to speak to him civilly, or to run at the first ring of his bell. On these accounts I would exhort him to leave his present abode without delay. It would be highly dishonourable in him, indeed, to submit any longer to indignities so degrading and so unmerited as those which he suffers. Nor does it seem that his interest can be advanced by prolonging his stay; for the promise of patronage that he has received is so vague and so clogged with conditions, that it may safely be reckoned equivalent to no promise at all. Besides, as it is of the nature of those evils which he complains of to multiply, he may rest assured, that by persevering in submission, he shall only increase his sorrows: and I should not be surprised to hear ere long, that one of the footmen had twisted his nose, or at least that his boys had contrived to tumble him down stairs. It is true, though he should change, it might not greatly improve his situation; yet, from the account he has given me, I can hardly suppose, that any change he could make would be disadvantageous. *De fumo in flammam* is a proverb, the application of which his circumstances will scarcely admit. But, by going into another family, he has some chance at least, of suffering evils less numerous and more tolerable. It is proper to remind him, however, that he should look upon himself, at the best, as an adventurer in a Lottery, in which there are a thousand blanks to a prize, and in which, therefore, he cannot with any degree of *confidence* expect to be successful.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of offering a few general remarks upon the hard usage that tutors too commonly receive from those gentlemen and ladies in whose families they reside. At the very least, it is extremely inhuman and cruel. The men towards whom it is practised are not destitute of feeling; they are not insensible to the broad distinction between honour and insult, attention and neglect: they know well enough to what they are justly entitled from their education and their character; they cannot, therefore, with indifference see that withheld from them; and still more must they be affected when to the deprivation of due respect there is added positive and unmerited contempt. This treatment can never be reconciled with the maxims of common humanity, until it be shewn that the understandings of tutors are less enlightened, and their hearts less susceptible than those of other people. They are dependent, it is true, (miserably dependent!) in their present circumstances and future views, but that is only their misfortune, not their fault: and and so far from justifying

tifying negligent or abusive conduct, should rather be an argument for more expressive and more delicate kindness. Their situation, too, is such as to render the injuries that are done them doubly severe. They are, generally, at a distance from their friends: they have seldom any persons in their neighbourhood whose society is desirable; they are not allowed to associate with the higher members of the family, and many considerations forbid them to have much intercourse with the lower: they are insulated beings, to whom the voice of an acquaintance or the smile of an intelligent face is a blessing of rare occurrence: to which it may be added, that their professional duties are often irksome and laborious, and of themselves sufficient grievances, burdensome in their own nature, and rewarded with no adequate emolument. In such circumstances, any inattention, and still more any indignity, is loudly forbidden by the sentiments of common tenderness, and cannot be deliberately practised without relinquishing all pretensions to liberality and benevolence of character.

This treatment of a preceptor may easily be shewn to be as unjust as it is ungenerous and cruel. The education that he has received, the conduct that he maintains, and the performance of his duty, all which are supposed to be satisfactory so long as he continues to employed, fully entitle him, invest him with an indubitable right, to kind and respectful usage. These are obligations on his part, which he is bound to fulfil; but there are also reciprocal obligations equally binding on the parents of his pupils. And if he possesses the qualifications I have mentioned, they go as far wrong, when they do not behave to him civilly and genteely, as he would do, were he to neglect or to abuse his charge. He has, therefore, the best reason in the world to complain of great injustice, when, having taken his place at dinner, he finds himself seated, not to converse, but simply to feed—not to eat and drink what he pleases, but to eat and drink what may happen to be prescribed to him by my lady—not to continue till he shall find it agreeable to retire, but to continue till the emptying of the first glass shall give the signal for his departure!

The impolicy of the thing is no less glaring than its cruelty and injustice. With regard to those parents who are not seriously desirous that their children shall make real proficiency in their studies, I have nothing to observe at present, but leave them to the curses of those who must suffer in after life by their carelessness and want of parental affection. But if a gentleman is anxious that his son shall improve in useful and ornamental knowledge, he defeats his own purpose, if he uses that person ill whom he employs as the instructor. He knows little of human nature and the dispositions of youth, if he does not know this; and he is very stupid, or very wicked, if he does not act conformably to this knowledge. To a boy, the primary object of reverence is his parents. Their conduct is that pattern which he most expects: their attachments and aversions he very readily imbibes, and in all opinions which doth not flatly contradict some strong propensity of his own, he is most naturally guided by them. And this more particularly holds, and indeed never fails to be very conspicuous, when the notions that they express happen to coincide with the sentiments he has already formed, or to facilitate the attainment of a favourite object. But the generality of boys require the exercise of rigid discipline: this, however unreasonably, has the effect of kindling their resentment; and they feel disposed to consider their teacher as a person whom no opportunity

cunity should be omitted of plaguing and harassing. How much more will this feeling possess and actuate them, when they find it commenced by the conduct of their parents. This justifies their dislike: it increases their want of respect, and encourages their disobedience to him who is appointed to instruct them. Now, there is nothing more obvious, or more certain, than that a young person will make little or no progress under one whom he has been taught to look upon with aversion, and habitually to disregard. Intreaties, advices, and remonstrances, will be heard with equal indifference. A gentle mode of management will only embolden him in his insolence, and any chastisement that he may receive will be overbalanced, and deprived of its proper effect, by sweetmeats from his tender mother, and an influence on the part of his judicious father. His lessons may be prescribed, but they are never learnt, or never learnt with care: instructions may be communicated, but they are heard without interest, and rejected as the language of a fool. The tutor, seeing the performance of his duty so useless, is tempted to become careless and remiss. And thus his pupils, when the period of their *emancipation* arrives, are in a great measure destitute of those qualifications which alone can render them respectable in themselves and useful to society.

From all this it appears, that they who treat the tutor that they employ in their family, with neglect, with hardness, or indignity, do not consult their own honour, and do what in them lies to injure the best interests of their children, are neither just and benevolent individuals, nor intelligent and affectionate parents.

I conclude this paper with intimating, that a manuscript has lately fallen into my hands, entitled, "The "Adventures of a Scotch Tutor," which I intend to publish as soon as I can find leisure. The piece is not long, but I think it will not be, to certain families, uninteresting, or to certain persons uninstructive.

O. Q.

Scottish Review.

I. Hints to the Manufacturers of *Great Britain*, on the Consequences of the *Irish* Union, and the System since pursued of borrowing in *England* for the Service of *Ireland*. By the *Earl* of *Lauderdale*. Constable & Co. 1s. 6d. 1805.

THE subject of his Lordship's present apprehensions is the large annual remittances which, in consequence of the recent arrangments, must be annually made from Ireland to Great Britain.

The large remittances, made to absentees resident in this country, have long been in Ireland a popular source of complaint. Soon after the Revolution, a calculation was printed, shewing that upwards of 136,000l. was on that account annually conveyed to England, without any return*.

In the year 1729, another calculation appeared, which stated the remittances from Ireland to absentees to amount at that time to upwards of 627,000l.; and this estimate was regarded as very moderate by all contemporary writers.

Since that time, the value of estates-

* See Remarks on the Affairs and Trade of England and Ireland, by a Hearty Wellwisher to the Protestant Religion, printed 1691, p. 23.—The author of this tract observes, that if in his calculation, the state of any man be overvalued, others are undervalued; and that he has a list of particulars in his hand, drawn up by the Council of Trade in Ireland in 1672, whereby the estates of absentees, then residing in England, are valued at 116,040l.

tates has greatly risen; and the arrangements of the union, with the late numerous creation of British peers from the Irish peerage, must have tended very much to swell the list of absentees. When all these circumstances, says his Lordship,

are taken into consideration, the supposition that the sum remitted from Ireland has increased proportionably, as much from the year 1779 to the year 1806, as it did from the year 1691 to the year 1729, must appear much within bounds. On this hypothesis, however, it is to be observed that the remittances, now made on account of absentee expenditure in this country, would amount to 2,892,695.; for that is the sum which bears the same proportion to 627,000l. that 627,000l. does to 136,000l.

His Lordship then endeavours, from other circumstances, to prove that this is only a moderate calculation. But the income of absentees is far from being the only source of the annual remittance from Ireland to this country. For some years past it has been the practice to borrow in England for the service of Ireland. Last session accordingly it was found, that the interest and charges of Irish debt, payable in London, amounted to L. 1,500,000, a sum which, according to every appearance, will continue to be annually augmented. Nearly four millions and a half therefore must be annually remitted from Ireland to England without any return.

Having ascertained this fact, his Lordship proceeds to trace the consequences which must arise from it. As it is impossible that Ireland can find bullion sufficient for so immense a remittance, she must send over her manufactures, and must sell them even under prime cost. The dealer in exchange must then charge a premium upon his bill sufficient to indemnify himself for the loss he has sustained on the sale of his goods. In this way Irish manufactures, to the value of nearly four millions and a half, will be forced, either upon the English market, or upon some foreign market, which England would otherwise have supplied. Thus, in consequence of the remittances to Germany, occasioned by the loans and subsidies of last war, that country was inundated with British goods, which were sold at Hamburgh under prime cost. For this the merchant was amply indemnified by a difference of about 20 per cent. on the exchange. It is admitted, indeed, that none of these circumstances take place at present in regard to Ireland. But this is very well accounted for by the circumstance, that there is every year sent to that country, by way of loan, a sum nearly equal to the interest and absentee money. But it is evident that loans, though for the present they palliate the symptoms, cannot fail to encrease them in the end; since every loan must make an addition to the annual interest payable by Ireland.

This statement given by his Lordship with his usual ingenuity and ability, appears to us to be satisfactory. There seems little doubt, in consequence of the sums of money sent out of Ireland, that as soon as the annual loans have ceased to neutralise the effects of these, an extraordinary exportation must take place. But we cannot agree with the opinion which he has expressed of the fatal consequences that will hence ensue to the manufacturing interests of Great Britain.

We would lay it down as a principle, that the forced exports occasioned by remittances, will not exceed the amount of these remittances. His Lordship states indeed, that the amount of exports to Germany for two years of last war, exceeded the amount in time of peace, by more than six millions, a sum much greater than the annual amount of loans and subsidies made to the emperor.

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But here it must be observed, that, in consequence of the occupation of Holland by the French, Hamburgh has become the channel by which British goods were distributed, not only over Germany, but over all the countries with whom we were at war. It was naturally to be expected, therefore, that the exports thither should nearly equal those formerly made to all these countries. The sum of 2,600,000l. by which the former is stated to have exceeded the latter, may probably not fall much short of the extraordinary exportation.

We seem therefore entitled to assume, that the forced exports from Ireland will not exceed four millions and an half, the amount of annual remittances from that country. Now we are to consider that this sum, thus annually remitted, forms an addition to the annual income of Great Britain. But still it is Irish money; nothing then can be more just or natural than that it should be employed in supporting the manufactures of Ireland. The encouragement to production, derived from this additional expenditure, is an advantage to which the British manufacturer has no sort of claim, and which he would not have enjoyed, if no such remittance had taken place. The process therefore pointed out by his Lordship, appears to us to be a most happy and beneficial one; since it restores to Ireland, that of which the arrangements in question seemed at first sight to have a tendency to deprive her. In this view of the subject, the popular complaint, against the sums taken out of the country by absentees, will appear to be in a great measure groundless. The consumers indeed of the commodities which these sums represent may reside in England, but the producers, a more numerous and important class, must still be Irish. And in this way it becomes almost impossible, that one country should be ruined by any sums of money, however large, which are remitted from it to another.

We admit that, though the arrangement in question cannot seriously diminish the sum total of national industry, yet it may tend in some cases to alter its direction. Were Ireland situated at a great distance, and devoid of any maritime communication with England, she might be under the necessity of applying to the finer and less bulky manufactures, in order to furnish a sufficiency of exportable commodities. But, considering its proximity, and the extent of its coasts, together with the state of improvement which it has at present reached, there seems a likelihood that its exports will for some time consist chiefly of the produce of land. If therefore there be any ground for uneasiness, it seems to be more in the case of the landlords and farmers, than of any other class of men.

We would not however be understood to insinuate, that there are no inconveniences attached to the present system, or that the money might not be spent in Ireland with greater advantage to both countries. We only conceive, that these inconveniences are by no means of the same formidable nature which his Lordship seems to apprehend.

II. The Sabbath, a Poem. 2d. Edition. Blackwood, 1805.

RELIGIOUS Poetry is a department of the art which has not comparatively been much cultivated in this country. Not to mention the Hebrew bards, whose strains are entirely devoted to its service, the antient classic authors abound every where with allusions to the mythology then prevalent. And surely there is no subject more worthy of being

being celebrated, or with which the various objects and beauties of nature may more happily associate. We cannot therefore but approve and wish success to the attempt here made at filling up this blank in English poetry.

This poem, amid considerable inequality, contains many passages of genius, some distinguished by great tenderness and feeling, and others by the minute and pleasing description of natural scenery. The following may be given as rather favourable specimens :

O Scotland! much I love thy tranquil dales;
But most on Sabbath eve, when low the sun
Slants through the upland copse, 'tis my delight,
Wandering and stopping oft, to hear the song
Of kindred praise arise from humble roofs;
Or when the simple service ends, to hear
The lifted latch, and mark the gray-hair'd man,
The father and the priest, walk forth alone
Into his garden-plat or little field,
To commune with his God in secret prayer.—

How grateful 'tis to recollect the time
When hope arose to faith! Faintly at first
The heavenly voice is heard: Then by degrees
Its music sounds perpetual in the heart.
Thus he, who all the gloomy winter long
Has dwelt in city crowds, wand'ring afield
Betimes on Sabbath morn, ere yet the spring
Unfold the daisy's bud, delighted hears
The first lark's note, faint yet, and short the song,
Check'd by the chill ungenial northern breeze;
But as the sun ascends, another springs,
And still another soars on loftier wing,
Till all o'erhead, the joyous choir, unseen,
Pois'd welkin-high, harmonious fills the air,
As if it were a link 'tween earth and heaven.

March 1805.

The following may afford a pleasing example of his talent for the minute picturesque

——Far in the woods,
Almost beyond the sound of city-chime,
At intervals heard thro' the breezeless air;
When not the limberest leaf is seen to move,
Save where the linnet lights upon the spray;
Where not a flow'ret bends its little stalk,
Save when the bee alights upon the bloom;—
There, rapt in gratitude, in joy, and love,
The man of God will pass the Sabbath-noon;

The image of the heath-fowl gathering her brood dispersed under her wings, and the comparison of a dying female to the surface of a lake newly frozen over, have been deservedly admired. Though tenderness be the general characteristic, yet the author takes occasional flights into the region of the sublime, tho' he is seldom able to support himself there, for above one or two lines. Thus,

A thousand notes symphoniously ascend,
As if the whole were one, *suspended high*
In air, soaring heav'nward: afar they float,
Wafting glad tidings to the sick man's couch.

Calmness seems thron'd on you unmoving cloud.

——————————Death
Triumphantly sails down th' ensanguin'd stream.

We have already hinted, that this poem is unequal. It is marked rather by occasional displays of genius than by an uniform and well-supported tone of poetry. There runs throughout a certain effeminate and languid simplicity, which does not altogether please us. Instead of the appropriate language of poetry we have, in many instances, that of mere common conversation, as

Now, let me trace the stream up to its source
Among the hills, its runnel by degrees
Diminishing, *the murmur turns a tinkle.*

The

The thrush that sings upon the aged thorn,
Brings to his view the days of youthful years,
When that same aged thorn was but a bush.

Nor can we approve, however, sanctioned by modern examples, of the sentimental epithets *sweet*, *lovely*, *dear*, which are almost invariably prefixed to every description. Such exclamations should rather be drawn from the reader by the images of the poet, than from the poet by his own. In the blending too of imagery with sentiment, which in many cases is very happily made by our author, the former ought not to be too minute. How much superior in the following passage are the two last lines to those which precede them! The exile from Scotland exclaims

—Sweeter there the redd'ning haw,
The sloe, or rowan's * bitter bunch, than here
The purple grape; more dear the red-[illegible]'s note,
[illegible] mourns the fading year in Scotia's [illegible]
[illegible]tionel's, where spring is ever [illegible]

But notwithstanding these blemishes we have derived, on the whole, great pleasure from the perusal of this poem. It is impossible to say the same as to the notes, with which nearly half the volume is occupied. We do not approve of the sentiments contained in them, and still less of the manner in which these sentiments are expressed. On the discussions relative to the bankrupt law, some observations have been made by a judicious correspondent in our last number. Here we shall only remark, that it is no doubt the part of a good citizen to point out any improvement which may be made in the laws of his country; but still he will treat those existing with a certain degree of respect. He will not brand its laws as *absurdly iniquitous*, nor its system of legislation as *unspeakably contemptible*. Such epithets, which would any where be improper, are peculiarly so when applied to the British constitution. In regard to the slave trade, while we espouse the same cause with our author, we cannot help wishing it a more temperate advocate. The offenders in question are more likely to be exasperated than reformed, by being assailed with such furious vituperation; and there seems a peculiar impropriety in giving way to intemperate passions while pleading the cause of humanity. Many passages discover a tendency to encourage that hostile disposition which is too naturally entertained by the poor against those who have been more favoured by fortune; to represent the former as at present peculiarly oppressed, and in danger of being crushed by the rapid progress of a *hideous* oligarchy. We see no ground for such complaints and apprehensions. We recollect no period when the wages of the lower orders were higher, their subsistence more comfortable, or when the charity of the opulent was more actively employed in relieving their want and sickness.

Upon the whole, amid all the virulence displayed in these, and other passages, we do not see any marks of deliberate malignity or bad intention, but often only a great excess of zeal in what is of itself laudable. Still there is a want both of temper and judgment; and as, with the exception of a few at the beginning, they do not bear the slightest relation to the subject of the poem, we would strongly recommend their retrenchment in any future edition.

SCOTTISH

* Mountain Ash.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE following works have been lately published in Edinburgh:

1. Sermons by Sir H. Moncrief Wellwood, 1 vol. 8v. 7s. 6d.

2. Memoirs of Gilbert Purrins, by an eminent editor, 12mo. 3s.

3. New edition of Dr Ferguson's Roman History, and of Logan's poems.

The new edition of Bruce's travels, which we announced some time ago, will make its appearance in a few weeks. These travels have been universally ranked among the most interesting that have ever been published. For this, they have sometimes indeed been supposed indebted to a very liberal use of that privilege which travellers are often too apt to assume. As Mr Bruce was the only person who had penetrated into those regions, there existed no means, either of confirming or refuting the allegation. Of late, however, since several intelligent travellers have followed in the same tract, many of those accounts which were judged most improbable, have proved to be perfectly correct. It seems fair therefore to presume, that the others will be so too, and that the satisfaction arising from truth will be added to the pleasure of amusement.

Mr Mackenzie's report to the Highland Society, on the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian, is also on the eve of publication. To the report is added an Appendix, containing letters on this subject from Drs Blair, Ferguson, Carlyle, and other distinguished literary characters.

Dr Hill has in the press a second edition of his "Vocabulary of Latin Synonymes." This forms a familiar and useful compendium of his larger and more profound work on the same subject.

A Scottish Biographical Dictionary, by J. Stark, is announced for speedy publication; and a history of Edinburgh has been undertaken by the same author.

Early in April will be published, by W. Martin, Edinburgh, in fine crown 12mo. the Works of the late Rev. *Moses Browne*, Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath, and Vicar of Olney, Bucks; containing, "An Essay on the Universe, in Four Books; and his Sunday Thoughts, in Four Parts," with his last corrections and improvements.

Farther Inquiries respecting the Ettrick Shepherd.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, I naturally read the very ingenious *Biographical Sketches* of the *Ettrick Shepherd*, which were published in your last number. Of the various kinds of biography, your correspondent's from the banks of the *Ettrick* is peculiar.

He has very happily hit upon a mode of writing the life of a poet, without once mentioning his name, or parentage: so, upon the whole, I was more pleased than instructed by your intelligent biographer: He has another happiness; he can raise, but not gratify curiosity. I should, therefore, be much obliged to you, if you would try to get me answers to the following queries:

1. What is the name of the Ettrick Shepherd, baptismal, and surname?

(Answer,—James Hogg.)

2. What are the names of his father, and of his mother?

3. In what parish was he born: on what day, month, and year?

(Answer,—He was born in the parish of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire.)

4 To what school was he sent; and who was his mistress, or master, at this school?

5.

* Lest some of these queries should appear unnecessarily minute, it may be proper to mention, that they are received from a highly respectable gentleman, who is at present collecting materials for a history of Scottish poetry. We have answered such of the questions as we could; and for the rest, must trust to our correspondent.—*Editor.*

5. Where, and with whom, did he herd cows?

6. How old was he, when he began to write poetry? Did *he lap in wonders*; where can one see his earliest poetry?

7. Has any collection been made of his poetry?

(Answer,—We believe not, except that mentioned by our correspondent as published in 1799. Since that time, numerous poems of his have appeared in this publication, sometimes with the signature of James Hogg, and sometimes with that of the Ettrick Shepherd. Two very ingenious pieces will appear in our next.)

I shall be obliged to you, Mr Editor, if you will insert these queries in your next number, and I shall be still more obliged to your correspondent from the banks of Ettrick, if he will take the trouble to insert answers to them in your wide circulating Magazine.

A Constant Reader.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, I observed a copy of a trial by Jury, in a civil question from Orkney, in the end of the 16th century, inserted as matter of curiosity. In the records of this Burgh there are many such trials, both before and after the constitution of the College of Justice, some of them very curious.

Having occasion to go over the Council Register of this era some years ago, I copied out some of these, one of which is inclosed. If you think it will be amusing to any of your readers, you may insert it in your next Magazine, and I shall furnish you with a few more when I have leisure to transcribe them.

Aberdeen, Mar. 20. 1805. *W. K.*

Trial by Jury in a Civil Question,

ROBERT ATKIN, *v.* JOHN TULIDEFF.

Dies Veneris 3d August 1548.

My Lord Provost and Baillies of this guid town of Aberdeen, cuto yr. m. humilie meins and complains, yr. m. servant, Robert Atkin, indwellar and ny.br. of yis guid town, That qr. in ye moneth of September, ye yeir of God 1547 yrs. I was in ye Queenis Grace *presite*, at the raid of Pinkincleucht, wr. wy.is duss of this guid town. And afor ye time of ye passing to ye field yr. of, I gaif in keeping to my boye and ssrvand for ye time, callit Alex. Vassy, ane gray horse, p.tening to me, worth XII mks. Scottis mone, wi. sadill, bridill, horss-hemss, and harnesing, qlk was worth ane angell nobill, till have been keipit to me ql. my meting wi. ye said boye againe; And aft ye of ye feild forsaid John Tulideff wrangously, and agains ye law, tuik and intromitit wi. my said horss and harnesing aboun wr.ten, and wi.haldis ye same frae me to yis hour, to my grit damage and skayth. Beseikand herfor yr. m. to compell ye said John Tulideff restoir and delivr againe to me, my gray horss wi. his bridill, horss-hemss, sadill, and bridill aboun, als guid as ya war ye tyme he intromitit yr.wi. or ellis pay yrfor ye soums aboun wrten, less or mair, sa mekill as ye said John will grant, or I may sufficiently preif, togedd. wt. my expensis maid and to be maid in ye p.ssuit herof, and XII d^{s}. for my horss lab. yat I want eilki day sens, in conform to justice, equite, and guide custom. And this my petin. to have ye strenth of ane Bort.

The defender, having failed to appear, was found in an amerciament to the Court, for which an order was given to the officer of Court to poind him. Next diet, having appeared, and

and denied the libel, the Judges, who were

Thomas Menzies, Provost,
Gilbert Menzies, jun. }
Alex. Knowles, } Baillies,
Gilbert Menzies, sen. }
Patrick Rutherford }

remitted the claim and action in debate to an assize of neighbours of the burgh. On the 9th of November, the Jury, consisting of the following persons, returned this verdict:

Nomina Assizee.

Mr Rob. Lumsden, Gilbert Colleson
Walter Cullane, Mr John Watson
David Marr, George Bisset,
Gilbert Tulideff, Saunders Bisset,
Thomas Nicholson, Gilbert Malson,
John Balcromy, Saund. Howeson
Saund. Anderson, Saunders Gray
David Kintore, Thos. Anderson
John Maleson,

The said day, it is founden and deliveret be ye forme assize aboun wt.en, Maister Robert Lu.sden, ye chancelar, yat John Tulideff sal delivr and pay to Robert Atkin, fourty s.s. Scotis mone for ye gray horss intromitit wt. ye day of ye field of Py.kincleucht, and VI s.s. mone foresaid for ye said horss harnesing, betwix yis and yowill next cu.is, and dischargis ye remanent pts of the said horss and harnesing for ev. and gif ye said horss hapens to be app.hendit efterward, ye said John to have him, and ryh. yrof.

Celestial Phenomena *for April* 1805.

Tuesday, April 2d.

THE planet Saturn will be in opposition to the Sun, at 47 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. His longitude is then $6^s..12^\circ..51'..4''$, his latitude $2^\circ..45'$ north, and he will come to the meridian at 12 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, April 4.

About 45 minutes after three o'clock in the morning, the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the Eastern side of his disc. The fourth is situated on the same side, but nearer Jupiter, and the first on the other side of his disc.

Friday, April 5th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left side of his disc, about a quarter before 4 o'clock in the morning. The third satellite is situated on the same side, at a greater distance from Jupiter, and the first on the other side of the planet.

Sunday, April 7th.

About 22 minutes and 7 seconds after three o'clock in the morning, the second satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Monday, April 8th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 34 minutes and 40 seconds after three o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, April 9th.

The Moon will eclipse ζ *Leonis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in the Lion's left foot, in longitude $4^s..19^\circ..6'..13''$, and latitude $3^\circ..9'..57''$ south. The star will immerge behind the obscure limb of the Moon at $14\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after one o'clock in the morning, at which time it is situated about 55 seconds north of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipsed for the space of $49\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 4 minutes after two o'clock in the morning, and is situated about $5\frac{1}{4}$ minutes north of the Moon's center. At the time of this occultation, the enlightened is to the obscure part of the Moon's disc as 903 to 297 her horizontal parallax $58'..5''$, her horizontal semidiameter $15'..49''$, and she will come to the meridian about 8 o'clock on the preceding evening.

On the same day, about 2 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will arrive at his opposition with the Sun. His longitude is then 6ˢ.18°..55′..41″, his latitude 39 minutes north, and he will south precisely at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 10*th*

The planet Mars will be in conjunction with *Blanori*, a star of the the fourth or third magnitude, in the southern foot of the Crab, situated in longitude 4ˢ..1°..28′..21″, and latitude 10°..18′..28″ south.

Thursday, April 11*th*.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc a little before 4 o'clock in the morning. The first and fourth are situated in the other side of Jupiter, the first being nearest the planet.

Tuesday, April 16th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 59 minutes and 21 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, April 17*th*.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc about 4 o'clock in the morning. The first and fourth are on the other side, the first being very near, and the fourth being very far from Jupiter.

On the same day, about 40 minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a star of the first magnitude.

Thursday, April 18*th*.

About 47 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left hand of his disc. The fourth is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the first on the other side of Jupiter.

Saturday, April 20*th*.

The Sun will enter the sign *Taurus* at 24 minutes after *one* o'clock in the afternoon, and his longitude will then be *one* sign.

Monday, April 22*d*.

The *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, April 23*d*.

About 4 o'clock in the morning the third and fourth satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right hand of the planet.

Wednesday, April 24*th*.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 53 minutes and 48 seconds after one o'clock in the morning.

About two hours after, the second and third satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc.

Thursday, April 25*th*.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, April 27*th*.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the sun and may be seen in the morning before the rising of the sun.

On the same day, the first and second satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right hand of his disc about four o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, April 28*th*.

The *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left side of his disc about 4 in the morning.

Tuesday, April 30*th*.

About 39 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Mercury.

On the same day, about 4 in the morning, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left side of his disc.

Murrayfield,
March 25*th*. 1805. } *D. B.*

MEMOIRS

THE gold and silver medals, of the value of sixty pounds, given by Count Rumford for the most important discoveries concerning light and heat, have been adjudged by the Royal Society of London, to Mr JOHN LESLIE, for the discoveries contained in his valuable and original work on the nature and propagation of heat. Since the adjudication of these medals, Mr Leslie has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, a situation to which his transcendent talents most justly entitle him. If the Town Council of Edinburgh be influenced, in the future, by the same liberal principles upon which they have at present acted in the appointment of Mr Leslie, and confer the honours, of which they are the depositaries, solely upon men who have devoted their lives, and will continue to devote them to scientific pursuits, we do not hesitate to predict, that the University of the metropolis of Scotland will continue to maintain that elevated rank among the other Universities of Europe to which it has been so long and so justly entitled.

The New Planet lately discovered by Mr Harding of Lilienthal, had not been seen for the space of a month on account of the badness of the weather. It was observed, however, on the 21st of December, by Burckhardt, who has determined anew the following elements of its orbit.

Ascending node .	171°..6'..0"
Inclination . . .	13 5 0
Perihelion in 1805 .	45 49 33
Epoch 31st Dec. 1804, at noon . . .	42 17 23
Eccentricity . . .	0.25096
Larger semiaxis . .	2.657
Periodical revolution	1582 days.

From these elements the following places of the Planet have been calculated.

	Longitude.	Latitude.
1804 Dec. 21.	0°..43'	9'..40" S.
31.	4..32	9..45
1805 Jan. 8.	7..47	9..52
16.	11..81	9..57
23.	14..33	10.. 0
31.	18..27	10.. 0
February 8.	22..28	9..59
15.	26.. 8	9..58

From these elements it appears that its periodical revolution, which is *four years* and *four months*, is nearly equal to that of Pallas or Ceres, and that the eccentricity of its orbit is greater than that of any of the other planets of the system. The effect of this eccentricity is so sensible, that the time employed by the planet to pass over the first part of its orbit, the middle of which is occupied by its aphelion, is the double of the time necessary for completing the second half. In like manner, its greatest distance from the sun is almost double the least distance. In absolute measures, the difference between these two distances is 45 millions of leagues, or equal to one and a third of the distance of the earth from the sun. The Planet passed its perihelion on the 15th of February.

Sir C. ENGLEFIELD, M. P. F.R.S. has found out several methods of obtaining a durable and superior lake from madder, and has received the gold medal from the Society of Arts for the discovery. The lake produced from this root has been tried both as a water and an oil colour, and has been strongly recommended by some of the first artists in London. The proces es by which the lake is extracted from the madder, may be seen in the Transactions of the Society 1804, or in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 39. p. 215.

It now appears that the discoverer of Palladium was W. H. Wollaston, M. D.

M. D. F.R.S. who is still of opinion, that this substance is not a compound. A few years ago Mr Wollaston purchased a very large quantity of platina, with the intention of rendering it malleable for the different purposes to which it is adapted; and has now completely attained this valuable end. In the course of his experiments for this purpose, Mr W. was led to the discovery of the two new metals, palladium and rhodium. The writer of this memoir has seen a small piece of platina, much thinner than tinfoil, that was manufactured by Mr Wollaston. It was in the possession of Professor Leslie, who intends to employ it in a series of experiments on the inflection of light.

The common air pump has been much improved by Mr Mendelosohn, Mathematical instrument-maker in London. Mr M. has rejected the tube, which in common air pumps leads from the valves to the receiver, together with the cock which is employed to shut this pipe; and as he places the receiver immediately upon the valves, and the valves upon the top of the cylinders, the rack-work and pinion are underneath, and the whole instrument inverted. The cylinders are made of glass, and the pistons of tin, so well fitted as to be air tight without the interposition of leather. By this means the instrument will be more durable, and the labour of working it greatly diminished. The receiver plate is also made of glass ground flat; and, as in the air pump of Cuthbertson and Haas, the valves are opened by the mechanical power of the pump, and not by the pressure of the air.

According to the analysis of Mr Hatchett, 100 parts of the schistus of Iceland is composed of silicu 82. 30, alumina 12.61, and oxide of iron 5. Mr Hatchett found in the schistus a considerable quantity of water, thick brown oily vitumen, mixed gas, and charcoal, but he regards these as extraneous substances.

Dr George Pearson, F.R.S. has found that sulphate of iron, or martial vitriol, which has hitherto been regarded as a poison to vegetables, is of very great utility as a manure. See the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture, vol. 4.

It appears from the experiments of Slieber, a Portuguese naturalist, residing in Brazil, that the celebrated plant *ayapana* (*eupatorium ayapana*, ventenat and wildenow) is a complete antidote to poison. He made many experiments upon himself, and found that when this vegetable was employed immediately after being bitten, or pricked, its speedy action was easily traced, and that when applied later, it removed the heat and swelling, and counteracted the effects of the poison, but did not prevent suppuration.

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in* February 1805.

Agriculture.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; by the Secretary of the Board, with Plates, 8vo. 8s.

Astronomy.

An Illustration of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Reasoning, by prime and ultimate Ratios: comprehending the first Action of his principia, and as much of the second and third Sections as is necesssary to explain the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. By the Rev. T. Newton, M.A. F.R.S. 2s. 6d.

Biography.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt.; by Arthur Cayley, Jun. Esq. with a Portrait. 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 16s. boards.

Drama.

The Honey-Moon, a Comedy as performing at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; Written by the late John Tobin, Esq. 2s. 6d.

History.

The present state of Peru. 2 vols. 4to. Illustrated

Illustrated by coloured Engravings. 2l. 2s. boards.

A narrative of the loss of the Earl of Abergavenny, East Indiaman; with an Official Return of the Ship's Company, Passengers, &c. 1s. 6d.

Elements of History and Chronology; shewing the Origin of States, and the Revolutions of Empires, from the creation to the close of the year 1804. By John Luffman. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

Law.

An Enquiry into the Origin and Influence of the Controverted point of Law, called, the Rule in Shilley's Case, suggested by the late decision of Sweet *v.* Herring, in the King's Bench, and Poole *v.* Poole, &c. in the Common Pleas; by Jacob Phillips, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Medical.

Some recent Cases of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination. By William Goldson, 3s.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. by James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. containing Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled "An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion, by John Johnstone, M. D. published in London, in 1803. 1s.

Cases of Two Extraordinary Polypi removed from the Nose; and describing an Improved Instrument for the Fistula in Ano: With Observations on that Disease; by Thomas Whatley, Surgeon. 2s.

A treatise on the Cow-pox; by Benjamin Moseley, M. D. 4s.

The Domestic Pharmacopœia; or, Complete Medical Guide for Families, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Military.

Important Hints on the Present State of the Infantry Forces in General belonging to this Empire; suggesting Means of rendering the Volunteer Forces far superior in the most essential Points to the Regulars in the Space of a Month. 2s. 6d.

Mineralogy.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Subterraneous Surveying, and the Magnetic Variation of the Needle. By Thomas Fenwick, Surveyor of Mines. 10s. 6d.

Miscellanies.

Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1803, being the 45th Volume. 12s. boards.

Moral Curiosity; containing Sentiments relative to one of the most predominant Passions of the Human Heart. 1s. 6d.

The New Annual Register for the Year 1803. 14s. boards.

The Spirit of the Public Journals (Vol. VIII.) for 1804. (To be continued annually.) 6s.

A Reply to Mr Richard Gardiner's Answer to a Narrative exposing irregular Transactions in one of the Departments of Foreign Corps; by James Poole. 2s. 6d.

Selections from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder; with a preliminary Essay, by Anna Lœtitia Barbauld. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately addressed to Lord Hobart; by Colonel Fullarton. 2s. 6d.

Statement of Facts relative to the Treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham, since his return from the Rd Sea, &c. 2s. 6d.

Hear both sides; or, A Defence of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in Reply to a Letter to a Member of the Society.

Culina Famulatrix Medicinæ; or, Receipts in Cookery; with a Medical Commentary, by A. Hunter, M.D. 12mo. 4s. boards,

An Address to the Inhabitants of all large Towns, recommending Vaccination. 2d.

Reasons why the Society of Friends should not Vote for Members of Parliament, &c. 1s.

Considerations on the Subject of Defensive War. 9d

The Principles of Moral Science; by Robert Forsyth, Esq. vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards

Miscellanies; by Richard Twiss. 2 vols. 1l. 1s. boards.

Naval.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Concise Statement of Facts, privately circulated by Sir Home Popham;" with Strictures on the Reports of the Navy and Victualling Boards on some Proceedings of the late board of Admiralty, not generally promulgated; Hints relative to the late Experiments against the Enemy's Flotilla, &c. 2s.

Natural History.

A Series of Essays introductory to the Study of Natural History; by Fenwick Shrimshire. M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

Novels.

Fleetwood; or, The New Man of Feeling; By William Godwin. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s.

The Mysterious Father; or, Trials of the Heart. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. boards.

Political.

A Letter to the Freeholders of Middlesex; containing An Examination of the Objections made to the Returns at the Close of the late Middlesex Election, and Remarks on the Political Character and Connections of Sir Francis Burdett.

The Critical Moment—Is it Peace or War? By S. F. Waddington. 1s.

Papers relative to the Discussion with Spain, laid before Parliament. 2s. 6d.

A Letter on the late Changes in Adminstration, and the Reconciliation between two distinguished Characters. 1s.

Political Economy.

A Statistical and Historical Enquiry into the Progress and present Management of the Population of Ireland; by Thomas Newenham, Esq. 8vo. 8s. boards.

Thoughts on the Civil Conditions and Relations of the Roman Catholic Clergy, Religion, and People in Ireland; by Theobald M'Kenna, Esq.

The Third volume of the History of the Public Revenue; by Sir John Sinclair. 9s. boards.

Philosophy.

Important Discoveries and Experiments on Ice, Heat, and Cold; by the Rev. James Hall. 2s. 6d.

Poetry.

Poems, and Theodore, an Opera; by the late J. H. Colls, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Poems never before published, dedicated to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. 5s.

The Bettyana, a Poem, descriptive of the Progress of the young Roscius; by G. M. Woodward. 2s. 6d.

Rhyme on art; or the remonstrance of a painter; with Strictures on the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste; by Martin Archer Shee, R. A. 5s. boards.

The Sabbath; Second Edition, enlarged; to which are now added Sabbath Walks. 8vo. 5s.

The Sport of Discovery; or, the Conquest of Ocean, a Poem, with Notes Historical and Illustrative; by the Rev. William Bowles, 8vo, with Engravings. 9s.

Hispaniola; with Notes particularly descriptive of the Cruelties perpetrated on that beautiful but ill-fated Island, with an engraving. 3s. 6d. boards.

Theology.

The Influence of Christianity on the military and moral Character of a Soldier. A Sermon preached before the Second West York Volunteers, Nov. 1804, by the Rev. J. Lymons, B. D. 2s.

Topography.

The Manchester Guide. 5s boards.

A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln. Imperial 4to. 5l. 5s. boards.

Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford; by John Duncumb, A. M. with Plates. vol. I. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A description of Prince of Wales's Island, with its Advantages and Sources to recommend it as a Marine Establishment; by Sir Home Popham.

The History and Antiquities of Doncaster, with Anecdotes of Eminent Men; by Edward Miller, Mus. D. with Map, and other Plates. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

Mr Carr, author of the Stranger in France, and other Works, having, during the last summer, visited Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, and made a circuit of the Baltic, intends to favour the world with an Account of his Travels, accompanied by various engravings from his own drawings.

The late Dr Sibthorpe, Regius Professor of Botany, in the University of Oxford, having, with a zeal truly laudable, accomplished two voyages into

Greece

Greece and the adjacent countries, with the intent of investigating their natural history, agriculture, and medicine, and thence brought ample stores for his purpose, directed by his will (lest the results of so much labour and expence might be lost to the world by his death, which was occasioned by the fatigues and difficulties he had undergone,) that, out of his manuscript journals, notes, and collection of plants, a *Flora Græca* should be published, and ornamented with plates from the drawings executed under his own inspection, by that admirable artist Ferdinand Bauer. The care of this undertaking has been consigned to the person of all others best qualified for it, Dr Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, who will bring forward the work in ten volumes folio, each volume to contain two parts or fasciculi, with fifty plates, so that the whole work will comprise a thousand of these engravings. The price of the first fasciculus will be ten guineas; and in proportion as the number of subscribers increase that of the succeeding will be reduced, from the operation of a fund left by Dr Sibthorpe to assist the publication. A Prodromus of this great work is also to be published, by Dr Sibthorpe's direction, in two volumes, octavo, but without plates.

Mr Benet, a gentleman of fortune, has recently found amongst his family papers a very large and interesting Collection, including the Correspondence of Charles the First with Prince Rupert and the principal characters of the Age in the Time of the Civil Wars, and while that Prince commanded the Army. These documents, which are of the highest importance to the history of that period, we understand the possessor of them, and to whom they descended from an ancestor, (secretary to Prince Rupert) intends shortly to publish.

Dr Griffiths has in the press, Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia, to be published in one volume, quarto.

Mr Twiss's Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakespeare is carrying thro' the press with as much expedition as is consistent with the careful attention requisite in printing and correcting a work, of which accuracy must be the sole recommendation. The subscription on the original terms will continue open till the end of May, when, on account of the greater bulk of the volumes in consequence of the insertion of the play of Pericles, and still more on account of the very considerable rise which has taken place in the expence of printing and the price of paper, since the proposals were first issued, the cost of the work to non-subscribers will be Three Guineas.

The Public, it is understood, are to be put in possession of the marbles, coins, &c. of the late Mr Townley, he having directed that a Museum should be erected to contain them, to which the freest access, consistently with the general convenience, is to be given. With this view he has charged his estate, subject to the approbation of his family, with an adequate sum to be applied to the purpose; or, in failure of their approbation, the cabinet is to be transferred to the British Museum.

An elegant work will speedily appear, under the title of, An Excursion thro' the principal Parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, with Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road between London and Dove-Dale. The Excursion was undertaken by the late ingenious and lamented Edward Daves, in the autumn of 1803. Its principal object was to contemplate the romantic character of Dove-Dale, and to inspect and make drawings of the sublime and picturesque scenery of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The observations made by Mr D. during his progress through these enchanting tracts, were afterwards connected by him with various historical and biographical Notices, and the whole formed into a connected work, and completed for the press, but a very short time previous to his unhappy decease. The Illustrative Notes, and Sketches of the Road, &c. have been added by Mr E. W. Brayley, who has engaged to bring out the work solely for the benefit of his widow.

Dr Charles Hall has in the press a treatise, entitled, the Effects of Civilization on the People in European States.

The political State of the British Empire, containing a general View of the Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military and Civil, will be published this Spring by Mr Adolphus.

The admirers of planting will speedily

ly he gratified by a new work, under the title of, the Forest Pruner; or, a Treatise on the Improvement of British Timber Trees in general.

Sir James Stewart is about to present to the Public a complete edition of his father's Principles of Political Economy and other works, with an Account of the Author's Life.

Mr Mungo Park, the gentleman who has attained to a high degree of celebrity for his Travels into the Interior of Africa, has just left Portsmouth, on another journey of discovery to that quarter of the globe. The object of his present voyage is to establish, if possible, commercial connections between some of the principal African towns and this country. His course will be towards the southern part of the Continent. He sailed in the Eugenia, Capt. Webb.

Mr Latham has announced a work to be published by subscription, containing a Compendium of the History, Laws, Customs, and Privileges of the City of London, in two volumes, 8vo.

The first volume of Mr Jones's History of Brecknock is in the press, and the second is in great forwardness. Two volumes, royal quarto, will complete the work.

The Rev. S. Parker, of Lewes, intends to publish, by subscription, the Old Testament illustrated: being Explications of remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers; in a series of lectures to young persons.

A Collection of the Moral and Religious Works of the pious and learned Sir Matthew Hale have been collected by a clergyman of erudition, and will be published early in March.

We have great pleasure in announcing the appearance of a Monthly Miscellany in the island of Jamaica, (a part of the world hitherto considered as devoted solely to the services of Plutus and Bacchus) to be regularly continued under the title of the Jamaica Magazine. Part of the second number contains some original Memoirs of Charles Westcote, which have proceeded with much spirit through the succeeding numbers. We ardently wish success to an attempt calculated to introduce a spirit of literary curiosity and enquiry into so considerable a community as that composing the flourishing island of Jamaica.

Mr Abbot, of the Temple, has recently finished for publication, a small volume of Instructions to Masters of hired Transports and other Vessels in the Service of Government.

An Essay, Philosophical, Moral, and Political, on the present extended Commerce of Great Britain, and on its Advantages and Disadvantages, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

A new edition of Dr Smith's History of the Peloponnesian War, with a Life of the Translator, is nearly ready for publication.

A translation of the "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther, which gained the prize given by the National Institute of France, will very shortly be published in London. It has already been translated into the German, with notes, observations, &c. by D. Rosenmuller. To the English edition will be added copious illustrations, intended to correct the views of the author, and passages from the writers of our own country, who have thrown out so many important ideas on the subject.

A work intended as a continuation of Dr Paley's Natural Theology, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published without delay.

A second part of Dr Vincent's Periplus of the Erythrean Sea will shortly make its appearance.

Mr King has nearly completed the last volume of his *Munimenta Antiqua*.

John Warburton, Esq, has in the press a complete History of the City of Dublin.

The long disputed manuscripts of the poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, are now in the press, under the auspices of the Highland Society. They will be accompanied by a Latin Translation by the late Mr Macfarlane. The whole will form two large volumes 8vo.

The Rev. William Coxe's History of the House of Austria will be published without delay.

A Translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, elegantly printed in quarto, may be shortly expected.

The first volume of Mr Lyson's General Survey of Great Britain, containing the Counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks, will speedily be published. To ac-

accompany this work, Mr Byrne will publish a series of Engravings, of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the several counties of Great Britain. The latter work will be entitled *Britannica Depicta.*

A new Translation of the works of the Swiss Theocritus, the amiable Gesner, is in considerable forwardness. It is intended to follow the popular essay of Zimmermann on Solitude, executed for the Select Foreign Classics, a work which, from the numerous advantages it combines, bids fair to supersede all the preceding translations of modern classic authors.

The Boylstonian prize-medal, of Harvard college, has been adjudged to Dr James Mann, for his Dissertation on the Causes, Nature, and Cure of Autumnal Diseases of Infants, as prevailing in the New England States.

Dr John Rush has just published a work entitled Elements of Life, or the Laws of Vital Matter.

Dr Shadrach Rickeston is engaged in a work on the Means of preserving Health and preventing Diseases, founded principally on an Attention to the Non-Naturals in Medicine.

Mr C. S. Rafinesque has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a Catalogue, or Flora, of the country for an hundred miles or more, round Philadelphia. He has already explored the two shores of Maryland, the state of Delaware, and the northern part of Virginia. He is now engaged in visiting the northern part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the next season he expects to visit the southern part of New York, and Long Island.

On the 13th of December, 1803, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, the inhabitants of the village of St Nicholas, near the small village of Maesing, were alarmed by a noise which resembled the report of cannon. A peasant looking at the clouds, which became dark and gloomy, heard a singular hissing in the air, and saw a stone fall through the rafters of the barn, which he found warm, and it weighed three pounds and a quarter.

A prize is offered by the national Institute of France, for the best Memoir of the Literary State of France in the Fourteenth Century.

The Society at Copenhagen have offered three prizes to the best Memoirs on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, considered in relation to the purposes of ship-building.

The Teylerian Society have proposed as a subject for a prize-essay, the following question:—"What Advantages has Christianity derived from Missions, during the last Two Centuries; and what Success may be expected from the Missionary Societies at present existing.

The Inquisition publishes annually a list of the books which it prohibits. That for the last year includes the Decade Philosophique, on which the Editors of this Journal say:—"We thank the holy officer for having placed our publication in the same list with the finest pieces of Corneille; Locke on the Human Understanding; the works of Pope; and the Discourse on the Re-establishment of Religious Worship. This is, in fact, too much honour for a Journal. But the more sensibly we feel our own unworthiness, the more we feel the value of the favours with which the Inquisition has honoured us."

The King of Prussia discovers much zeal for the improvement of the universities in his dominions. M. Massow, one of his Ministers, is employed in forming and executing plans for this purpose, and the Sovereign himself has, with his own hand, transmitted circular letters to the several universities, exhorting them to co-operate with him in his views for their improvement.

Schweighæuser has published two more volumes of his new edition of Athenæus, with very copious notes.

The Abbe de Lisle's long expected translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, is just published at Paris; and, in the same city, the posthumous works of Marmontel have also made their appearance very recently.

Mr Cossuli has published, at Parma, a work, in two volumes quarto, on the Origin and early Progress of Algebra, in Italy: in which he shews that this science was brought from the East into Italy, by Leonard Bonacci, of Pisa, in the 13th century. He follows its progress thro' the subsequent periods, and shews that for the first advancement of the science the world is indebted to Italy, and that even before it began to be cultivated in other countries,

tries, it had there attained to a high degree of perfection.

A collection of the Italian authors who have written on the subject of Political Economy, is proposed to be published by subscription at Milan. The writers, whose works it is intended to embrace, are: Berghini, Scarruffi, Davanzati, Serra, Turbolo, Montanari, Bandini, Broggia, Maffei, Belloni, Pagnini, Neri, Galiani, Carli, Algarotti, Beccaria, Genovesi, Zanoni, Veri, Paoletti, Briganti, D'Arco, Filangieri, Vasco, Mengotti, Palmieri, Gennaro de Cantalupo, Delfico, Corniani, and Gianni. To the works of the above authors, many of which are very rare, will be added several unpublished performances, in the possession of the editor. The collection will not exceed in numbers 30 volumes. In a preliminary discourse by P. Custodi, will be given a Sketch of the Commerce and industry of the Italians, in the times that preceded the revival of arts and sciences, together with an Historical Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of Political Economy, both in Italy and other countries.

An Italian translation of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, by Francisco Soave, has recently been published at Parma.

The most rigorous measures are adopted in she Austrian dominions to suppress all books that have not the sanction of the Commissioners appointed to examine them. Almost all French works, written before or since the Revolution, and the greater part of the new German literary productions, are proscribed.

The large hydrographical chart of the White Sea, which has been some time preparing under the direction of Lieutenant General Golenischtscheff-Kutusof, will soon be printed. A trigonometrical survey of this sea, comprehending the bays, and a part of the Northern Ocean, has been made, and the depth and nature of the bottom were ascertained and examined, and sixteen principal points of the coast were determined by astronomical observation; so that this chart has been brought to considerable perfection, and will render the navigation of that sea much safer than it has hitherto been.

Poetry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Maun beg your kind excuse,
For siccan freedom as I use,
At makin' rhymes I canna boast,
(Perhaps you'll say, "there's little lost.")
But as for a' thing there's a season,
I dinna rhyme without a reason.

Whan winds o'er *Cairn o' mount* are howlin',
An' a' the lift around me scowlin',
At gloamin's fa' I sometimes weary,
To see the warl' sae dark and dreary.
But anes a month your *Magazine*
For twa three nights hads up my e'en;
To ruse your wark I needna fash,
What signifies a plowman's clash?
But our Mass John, wha is a judge,
To sound your praise he winna grudge;
L—d help me! I was ne'er at College,
An' lose your wit for "lack o' knowledge:"
Yet after a', I mak' pretence,
To hae a harl o' *Common Sense*;
Tho' to my grief, I'm forc'd to mention,
You're whiles aboon my comprehension;
Your kittle terms in art and science,
Set a' my schoolin' at defiance;
An' monthly meetin's o' the starns*,
Are sometimes like to turn my harns:
Your *poets* too, tho' chaps o' mettle,
I'm aften dung to ken their ettle;
Albeit, I like to hear them crack,
Yet certes! they're an envious pack;
As witness yon camstarie chap
Wha 'gainst TOBACCO shook his crap:
Tho' PHILO stood, a soger bauld,
Wi' tinkler jaw he didna scauld;
But just took ae side o' the question,
An' fowk may think it was the best ane,
Unless that ANTI loose his pose,
An' stablish *cons* for PHILO's *pros*.
For PHILO prov'd (the pawky blade,)
The worth o' snuff to tax an' trade;

Like

* We suppose our correspondent alludes to our celestial Phenomena.

Whiles crackit some gude humour'd jokes,
Baith on himsel' an' ither fo'ks;
An' whiles in Satire, shaw'd that snuff,
Or black, or brown, was pungent stuff.
Troth, Mr Printer, I suppose,
That PHILO kittled ANTI's nose,
An' as he tried his wit to shaw,
Ga'e him some yowky scab to cla':
For ANTI ne'er disproves a jot,
But tries his neibour's name to blot;
In Billinsgate he him abuses,
As nae relation to the muses;
An' shaws his learnin' wi' a fling,
In taunts about some heath'nish spring,
That wimplin' rins amo' the birks,
Whare auld APOLLO herds his stirks;
Whare wou'd-be-wits an' letchers joukit,
To see the muses whan they doukit.
For me, fin't ha'it I ken about it,
But think, it may be fairly doubted
If ANTI ever saw Parnassus,
Or loed was by its bonny lasses;
I fear his e'en were ne'er sae feasted,
Their hinny mou's he never tasted;
His lucious verse points out the place
Where he's acquaint wi' female grace;
His inspiration's nought but fun,
'Mang heath'ry knows on *Catterthun*;
His muse, some strollin' tinkler gipsy,
Wha canna sing 'till haflens tipsy;
An' judgin' frae her airs sae frisky,
Her helicon is Highland whisky:
Hence we maun thole the scauldin' hizzy,
'Tis just the carlin's crown gets dizzy.
Whan ANTI thunders out d——n,
I deem it point blank demonstration,
He bans ere he tak' time to think,
An' craws sae crouse wi' pith o' drink,
For that's a stile nae where in vogue,
Except wi' those wha guzzle grog.
Now, wad they baith but hark to reason;
(Advice perhaps may come in season,)
Ere ANTI prove himsel' a poet,
His better havins first man shew it:
An' PHILO too, tho' laith to yield,
Ye've come wi' honour frae the field;
Tho' ANTI bluster, swear, an' swagger,
Just tak' a snuff, an' scorn the bragger;
Ye'll get nae credit i' the quarrel
That's foster'd o'er a whisky barrel.

Cuttie's-hillock
22d Jan. 1805. } AN AULD PLOWMAN.

SONG.— Tune, *Humours o' Glen.*

DOWN by the fair streamlet meand'ring yon valley,
There blooms a sweet flow'ret that's equall'd by none;
Tho' round this young blossom our younkers are bizzing,
She listens to nane but her ain jumpin' John*.

Like Spring and bleak Winter close kipplt the gither,
She often is seen wi' this auld-son o' yore;
Her blink is mair blyth than the smile o' the morning,
An' he maist can tramp on the heels o' threescore.

O fate, for the joke's sake, splice thir twa the gither,
An' mak them as happy as happy can be,
Then she'll garnish John like the gay vernal ivy,
That twines round the trunk o' an auld wither'd tree.

We'll jovially push round the joy of the jorum,
Till Johnny ascends his connubial den,
Or join in the dance wi' the young joyous quorum,
While auld Paisly† plays us the Humours o' Glen.

London, 1805. *T. M. C.*

ODE TO MELANCHOLY.

WHEN the sun sinks behind the hill,
The truce of bustle, noise and folly,
When all is silent, save the rill,
I woo thee, pensive *Melancholy*.

I love with thee to sit on yonder cliff,
And watch the shadows sailing o'er the lake,
Or far beyond—the fisher's toiling skiff,
Nod o'er the surges, whit'ning as they break.

And, when at eve, the breeze with wearied wing
Scarce sweeps the surface, near the wave-worn shore,
To hear the boatman's shrilly whistle ring,
And steady dashing of the viewless oar.

Far from the haunts of pomp and gaudy pride,
Where grandeur revels on the orphan's tears,
Where *folly* wears the wreath to worth deny'd,
And flaunting *vice* in *virtue's* robe appears.

Where rankling *envy*, jealous of the breeze,
Seems list'ning e'en the zephyr to beguile.
And adulation *any thing* to please.
Always assenting with a ready smile;

Far

* A crazy dancing master. † An itinerent minstrel.

Far,-far from these, with *thee* in solitude,
O let me pass the remnant of my life,
With thee whom *glory* never could delude
To chase its *meteor* through a world of strife

Oft led by *thee*, I'll climb the brow,
To meet an earlier morn,
Or linger on the lawn below,
To welcome Eve's return.

Sometimes we'll wander down the vale,
And hear the sounding organs blow,
Deep, as distinct, sublime, yet slow,
Lifting the soul upon the burden'd gale.

And scan and gaze on ev'ry star,
That leads the fanatic to war.

Thus shall dim night the spheres bedeck,
While, the parting mists between,
The moon, at intervals, is seen to shine,
As envious of thy paler cheek.

'Mid scenes like these, with thoughts so holy,
I'll dwell with *thee*, sweet Melancholy.

'Tis these alone can sooth the heart,
More real joy supply,
Than all the city can impart,
Its florid luxury.

While time thus leads along my days,
Beneath the rocky shelf,
At noon, I'll hymn to JESUS' praise,
And learn to *know myself*.

Or, in the solemn forest dark,
Most fervently I'll pray,
For those who think this soul a spark
Superfluous, thrown away.

And when the cloud of age descends
To whiten o'er my head,
When this worn habitation bends
And totters to its bed.

Without one sigh, without one tear,
My latest hour I'll hail,
In *hope*, which makes that hour most dear
I'll bid the world farewell.

A-r-c-n-s.

THE WEEPING MOTHER.

A TRUE TALE.

IN tears I'll bathe my bonny bairn,
And press him to my bleeding heart,
And underneath yon moss-clad cairn
We shall be laid, nae mair to part.

How fondly did a mother's breast,
Thy lengthen'd term of years presage,
To cheer her thro' life's dreary waste,
And shield her in declining age.

Thy ruddy cheeks, that glow'd yestreen,
Are now in death's pale liv'ry clad;
Cold are thy lips, and clos'd thy een,
And ilka dimpling smile is fled.

Oh! wrap me and my bonny bairn,
Into a sheet as white as snaw,
And lay us underneath yon cairn,
Where sorrow's blasts shall nae mair blaw.

Three days she rav'd in wild despair,
While floods her pallid cheeks did lave;
And ay she cry'd for evermair,
Oh! lay me in my Willy's grave.

Indulgent Heaven beheld her woe,
And sent the friendly mandate forth,
Which laid the weeping mother low,
With Willy in the clay-cold earth.

L——n, 1st Feb. 1805. RUSTICUS.

THE DREAM.

VISION of bliss! yet stay, ah, stay!
Why on swift wing flitst thou away,
Why to my throbbing heart restore
The cherub form I still adore.
Then, envious, from my eager sight,
Shrowd it in shades of deepest night?
'Twas but a dream—be still my heart,
Caus'd by distempered fancy's art,
Which fondly turning to the past,
Wrought the dear cheat, too fair to last.
Swifter than thought it glides away,
Delusive bliss, one moment stay.
Dream of delight, yet once again
Return and sooth regret's fond pain.
Restore again that laughing eye,
Ting'd with Heaven's pure, cerulean dye,
That blooming cheek, so soft and fair,
Elysium's sweets seem treasur'd there.
Of auburn hair the wavy shade
That o'er her snowy forehead play'd:
The scarlet lip, th' endearing wile,
The polish'd form, th' enchanting smile,
All that a lover's heart could charm,
Or with fond pride his bosom warm.
Soft power of sleep, thy lethean dews
O'er every willing sense effuse,
The substance lost, oh give the shade;
Let no rude noise again invade,
Fair as in life, my arms be blest,
Bring the bright vision to my rest.
Since dreams are all I dare to hope,
Oh! give the dear illusion scope,
Again the fancied bliss restore
Benignant power, I ask no more.

A-r-c-n-s.

THE

Monthly Register,

For MARCH 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

SINCE the glorious peace concluded in January 1804, betwixt the India Company and Dowlut Row Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, another war broke out last summer with another powerful Mahratta chief called Holkar, who had usurped and retained the dominion of a very extensive territory in that quarter, and had likewise shewn a disposition extremely hostile to the British interests. The Governor General has sent home the papers relative to this transaction, and they have been presented to the House of Commons. They state in substance, that—

"The predatory course of proceedings adopted by Holkar, pending a negociation, was such as to have imposed on the British government in that quarter the necessity of using force for the reduction of his usurped power. There appears to have been a great deal of treachery on the part of Holkar; and his hostile disposition, before the open rupture took place, was on some occasions marked with the most sanguinary and murderous traits.

"Captain Vickers, Todd, and Ryan, English officers in his service, were, in a moment of profound peace, cruelly murdered by him, because they had expressed their determination to return to the British service. The heads of these unfortunate gentlemen were severed from their bodies, and exposed on pikes, and the bodies forbid to be buried, on pretence that Capt. Todd had carried on a traitorous correspondence with General Lake, which the latter declares was never the case.

"The Marquis Wellesley considers, that, under all these circumstances, it would be creditable to the justice and honour of the British Government, and advantageous to its interests, to restore the injured relative of Holkar to his hereditary rights; and, at all events, that the enterprising spirit and perfidious views of the usurper, render the reduction of his power a desirable object, with reference to the complete establishment of tranquillity in India."

Hostilities commenced accordingly in the beginning of May, and it appears that Holkar had at first some success. But these advantages arose chiefly from local circumstances. The country is uncommonly mountainous, nearly impassable from jungles and morasses, and inhabited by a powerful tribe of Rajahpoots, warmly attached to Holkar, whose forces occupied one of their forts in front of his army, and from thence greatly annoyed the outposts of the allies. Col. Willot of the Bengal artillery, planned an attack on this position, but having in his progress lost several men in a morass, owing to the treachery of his guides, and finding that a narrow defile which he had to pass was defended by a strong masked battery, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise. The Colonel died of his wounds at Berar on the 27th of May.

Another column of the army, under the orders of Colonel Monson, was led into an ambush in the mountains, by his guides; the pass afforded great advantage to the assailants, and their attack was in the highest degree ardent and resolute; but such was the steady valour of our people, that the enemy were compelled to fly, leaving a great number of killed and wounded behind.

A letter dated in the camp of General

ral Lord Lake, at Monglepoor, May 10th, relates the precipitate flight of Holkar, after a warm engagement, and mentions that his cavalry are deserting him in great numbers, offering their service to the British. The Sepoys fought most gallantly, although led by no other European officers than some artillerymen.

The army of Holkar was a short time after in extreme danger of being cut off, General Wellesley having penetrated between his two principal columns: but Holkar, with great promptitude, and by a masterly manœuvre, in which he was favoured by the extreme darkness of the night, effected his retreat. So great, however, was his precipitation, and so difficult the country through which he had to pass, that great numbers of his people died of fatigue on the march; others were drowned in crossing some deep nullahs, and many more deserted.

On the 21st of May, a body of predatory horse, amounting to five thousand, made an incursion into the province of Bundelcund. A detachment of seven companies of Sepoys, a troop of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, had proceeded to attack a fort, about five miles from Koach. On the morning of the 22d the predatory horse cut off part of this detachment, posted in the pittah of the fort. Of this party, consisting of two companies of Sepoys, two officers, two serjeants, two corporals, four gunners, forty matrosses, of the artillery, with a proportion of lascars, were killed, excepting one hundred and thirty wounded natives, who returned to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcet's camp, on the 24th. The predatory horse also captured two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, one six-pounder, and all the tumbrils belonging to the park. Captain Smith, with the remaining five companies of Sepoys, retreated with the loss of one man only, to Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcet's Camp. The same horse afterwards attacked the town of Calpie, and attempted to cross the Jumna, but were repulsed with loss, by two companies of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Jones; and were defeated near Koach, on the 30th of May, by Colonel Sheppard, commanding a party of troops lately in the service of Ambajee Inglia. They have since entirely evacuated the province of Bundelcund.

The Calcutta Gazette gives the particulars of a gallant attack, made on the 29th May, by two small detachments of British, on a strong corps of Holkar's troops. The latter, to the amount of 2000 men, though posted to very great advantage, were compelled to surrender, on condition of never serving against the British government.

The same Gazette, of June 21st, contains Colonel Don's detailed report of the capture of the strong fort of Rampoora, in which, however, there is little of novelty. He says—

"From every information I have received, the enemy's strength was from 1000 to 1100 fighting men. Of these there were from 40 to 50 killed, and many wounded on the works in passing through the gateways, and in the town, during my approach, and on my arrival on the southern side. Major Doveton's report of these killed and wounded by the 3d regiment of cavalry, states them to be from 350 to 400. On getting possession of Rampoora, I found the ramparts to be much thicker than stated in a former letter. In some parts they are forty feet thick, and in none less than eighteen or twenty."

The Colonel speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the conduct of the officers and men, European and native, employed in this gallant affair, and adds the following return of the killed and wounded:—

Total—Europeans wounded; one Lieutenant, one corporal, one gunner, one matross. Natives killed—Two Havildars, one Naik, nine Sepoys. Natives wounded—Two Jemidars, four Havildars, one Naik, thirty-four Sepoys, Eleven Lascars. Six horses killed and eighteen wounded.

The important fortress of Hinglais Ghur, formerly deemed impregnable, was taken by the British forces on the 2d July. This brilliant atchievement was performed by a small detachment from General Monson's division, headed by Major Sinclair. On their arrival within a mile of the fort, they learned that Holkar, with the whole of his cavalry, brigades, and guns, was within a short distance of them, and it being in the height of the rains, no time was to be lost. After a few hours rest, therefore, the

the troops advanced to the assault. On their being discovered, a heavy cannonade commenced from the fort, which was silenced in the course of an hour by the expertness of our artillery. The walls were then scaled by our troops, who took possession of the place.—The Killidar escaped through a small gateway, with other fugitives, many of whom were found killed and wounded in the surrounding jungles. The garrison consisted of 300 cavalry and 800 infantry. The strength of the place was great, being surrounded by a ravine 250 feet broad, and 200 in depth, and three causeways of prodigious strength. The advantages resulting from its possession to the success of our future operations, are deemed of great importance.

Intelligence from Bombay to the middle of August, states the conjunction of the detachment under the command of Col. Monson with the Bombay division commanded by Col. Murray, at Ougere, the capital of Scindia's dominions. The event is highly important, and will probably prove decisive of Holkar's fate, as Ougere is but a short way from his capital town, Indore. A considerable quantity of treasure is said to have been found by Col. Monson in the fort which was lately captured by his division.

A detachment of Scindiah's army having unexpectedly appeared before a strong fort occupied by Holkar on the frontiers of Agunere, sent a messenger to demand its surrender; but the Killidar, instead of complying, hung up the herald in front of one of the gates. The besiegers, exasperated by this outrage, stormed the place, and carrying it, put every soul to death.

The Berar Rajah, in affliction and disgust at the result of his late contest with the British forces, has declared his intention to resign his principality to his adopted son, and to retire to a favourite spot on the banks of the Bain Gonga.

We understand accounts have been received from Bombay, of a very distressing nature; a great failure has taken place in the crops of rice, &c. and famine threatens the settlement, and its dependencies. Every precaution has been taken by the Government abroad, to afford subsistence to the natives.

We are concerned to find that a new war has broke out in the island of Ceylon, and occasioned extensive devastation. It appears that in April last, one of the principal Adigars, by liberal largesses and promises, collected a numerous body of troops on the frontiers of Matura, and soon after declared his pretensions to the sovereignty of the island, avowing his intention to be to expel the English and depose the present king of Candy.—He seized possession of several forts, and abundantly supplied himself with provisions and military stores.

Captain Madge being informed of these movements, assembled all the disposable force in the district, crossed the boundaries, and by a forced march, made an unexpected attack on the enemy; the insurgent chief, after a slight resistance, retreated, the British followed, removing every impediment he opposed to their pursuit by the bayonet. Several villages were involved in flames; the country was desolated in every direction, and the roads and banks of the nullahs covered with the killed and wounded.

The result of this expedition is not known, although some letters mention the return of Capt. Madge to Matura.

AMERICA.

The trial of the American Judges is at length concluded; the majority of the Senate voted them guilty, the numbers being 13 and 11, but as, by the laws of America, a majority of two-thirds is necessary for the conviction of the persons accused, the Judges were acquitted.

The bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade has incurred a similar fate with that proposed by Mr Wilberforce. In the Legislature of South Carolina it was rejected by a majority of one.

The agitation excited in America in consequence of the impressing of seamen, natives of or belonging to the United States, by British cruisers, has considerably increased, and the interference of the Legislature is on the point of taking place for the redress of the grievances complained of in this instance. On the 23d of January, an official report was presented to the House of Representatives, of the names of 1500 American seamen impressed by the belligerent nations, chiefly the British, since the commencement of the war; and a

Committee

Committee was appointed to enquire into the means necessary for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States.

The American papers teem with accounts of the most daring acts of piracy committed by French privateers on the American trade, which have excited a spirit of general indignation throughout the United States.

The Spanish settlers in Louisiana are by no means reconciled to their new masters, although they paid a liberal price for them in the Consular market. Disputes continually prevail between the Spaniards and Americans at New Orleans; and the former, in one instance, have been guilty of the imprudence of attempting to resist the execution of the laws of the United States, which have been established as the code in that newly-acquired province.

Dispatches received in America announce the total failure of the expedition against Tripoli. In another attack against the Tripolitan armament, early in September, many Americans were killed, and a great number wounded. An American fire-ship blew up in the action, and every soul on board perished: among the rest was a son of Gen. Wadsworth, member of Congress.

The Revolutionaire frigate is stated to have received on board specie to the amount of three millions of dollars, being the sum which America, by the treaty of 1794, agreed to pay in compensation of the claims of British subjects for debts and property confiscated, chiefly in Virginia, previous to the American war. The Revolutionaire was to sail for Europe early in February.

The mercantile interest at New York has been much distressed by the refusal of the Banks in that city to discount bills in the customary way. It is said to have been in consequence of a run suddenly made upon one of them by a banking concern, which, unable to obtain a charter, was obliged to wind up its accounts. A meeting of the merchants was held at the Tontine Coffee-house, on the 1st February, for the adoption of measures to maintain their credit during the refusal of the banking companies to discount.

The New York Papers state, that the navigation there, and at Philadelphia, was totally impeded by ice.

The winter has been exceedingly severe at New York; there was such a scarcity of fire-wood in that city, that premiums were offered for bringing it to town. The brewers have suspended their works to prevent the consumpt of wood, of which they have offered 400 loads for the use of the necessitous, to be replaced by the community when the prices become moderate. Such a severe winter has not been experienced since the year 1780. The Humane Society of New York daily distributed soup to the poor gratis.

A great fire had taken place at Norfolk, Virginia, but the only particular we have learnt is, that the Bank escaped its ravages. Several recent attempts had also been made to set the city of New York again on fire. Proclamations were issued, offering rewards for the discovery of the incendiaries.

There have been heavy storms in various parts of the United States. On the 9th of October, fifteen vessels were lost at Boston, during one of these storms.

A descendant of the illustrious Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, and original colonist of Pennsylvania, has lately presented a large sum of money to the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of his celebrated ancestor.

WEST INDIES.

We regret to see the differences betwixt the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica not likely to be reconciled. The Assembly continue inflexible in refusing the demand of money made by Governor Nugent for the defence of the island. The patriotism and attachment of the Governor to the island are not questioned; but the Assembly declare the inability of their constituents to meet the sums required. In the enumeration of their difficulties, they say, that the expence of carrying on plantations has been greatly enhanced by the restrictions on their intercourse with the United States, not only without benefit to the mother country, but to her manifest injury, when viewed in all their consequences: that the articles supplied are of prime and indispensible necessity, is admitted; that they cannot be furnished by Great Britain and Ireland, or by any dependency of the Empire, is evinced by 22 years experience; that they cannot be transported in British bottoms,

bottoms, at least during the war, is equally evident; yet the planters are restrained from supplying themselves with what they cannot want, by bartering a small part of the commodities they possess, and are drained of the specie wanted for common circulation, and of large quantities of bullion, which would centre in Great Britain, whilst the cultivation of their staples is cramped, and the quantity of what would be sent to the mother country, in more favourable circumstances, most probably diminished.

A committee had been appointed by the House of Assembly, to consider the steps taken by the Parliament of the United Kingdom to abolish the slave trade, and also to consider the additional imposts on the staple articles of Jamaica, with the consequences likely to ensue to the island. On the 29th Nov. the report was taken into consideration, when it was determined to prepare an address on these subjects, to his Majesty. An address was presented to the Lieut.-Governor by the Assembly on the 8th December, representing the destructive consequences which would arise to the colony, if the resolution of Council of the 21st Nov. prohibiting the importation of lumber and provisions in neutral vessels, was carried into effect. General Nugent regretted that it was not in his power to rescind the order, but promised to communicate the representation and wishes of the Assembly to Lord Hawkesbury. As the prohibition was not to take place, by the resolution of the Council, for six months to come, there is ample time for the final determination of Ministers to reach Jamaica, before it would be acted upon.

Sir Charles Green, Governor of Surinam, has issued a proclamation, laying a tax of 200 dollars on letters of manumission for all slaves of 14 years of age and upwards, and 100 dollars for all under that age, to put a check to the prevailing fashion of the people freeing their negroes.

It is with much concern we state, that Lord Proby, and most of the officers of the Amelia, commanded by his Lordship, are dead of the yellow fever at Barbadoes.

The Prefect of Guadaloupe has forbidden, under a penalty of 200 dollars, the introduction of any newspapers or proclamations whatsoever, from any part of the world!

In the address of Villaret, Captain General of Martinique, recommending to the inhabitants a festival on the occasion of Bonaparte's elevation to the imperial dignity, we observe the following passage:—

"Inhabitants of Martinique—You have one motive more than other Frenchmen to rejoice on this great event; Josephine was born among you; this island was her cradle. Martinique has the glory of having given to France her first Empress, and of now possessing the august mother, who gave her the first lessons of those sublime virtues, which she has carried to the throne!"

The sublime virtues which carried an abandoned prostitute to the throne of France, are, we believe, by no means rare among the accomplished natives of Martinique.

The speculations of the Americans in their commercial intercourse with St Domingo have been miserably disappointed. The markets are glutted, and they can scarcely get clear of their cargoes upon any terms.

In September last a storm came on, which extended over almost the whole islands, and occasioned immense havock. It first began on the 4th of that month, and continued all that day, and the two following days. St Kitts appears to have suffered most; every vessel there being utterly lost, to the number, it is stated, of 120. At Antigua, 58 vessels, besides a packet, were cast away; at St Bartholomews, 50; at St Thomas's, 44, of which five were English; at Guadaloupe 12; at Martinique 28, 14 of them were Americans. The loss was chiefly of American vessels. The packet cast away at Antigua was the Cumberland. A letter has been received from a person on board, giving an affecting account of the situation of the ship during forty-eight hours of danger and anxiety. Happily, every person on board was saved. This packet was lying at anchor in the road of St John's, waiting for the mail, when the hurricane commenced. So extensive was the mischief of this hurricane, that Captain Connel, of the brig Agenora, from Surinam and St Thomas's to New York, stated, that he was three days in sailing through pieces of the wrecks.

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A fire broke out at the Danish island of St Thomas, on the 22d November, which was one of the most destructive that has ever been experienced. It commenced in a store at King's Wharf, about nine o'clock, at which time the wind was exceedingly high, and the whole premises were soon discovered in a blaze. The flames quickly communicated to the adjoining stores, which being all built of wood, burnt in every direction with the rapidity of a tar barrel, till every store in the place, to the number of 900, were entirely consumed, and in the short space of four hours. The scenes of distress and confusion which ensued were dreadful. The amount of the property destroyed is estimated at 7,000,000 dollars. A considerable number of persons lost their lives in the conflagration.

FRANCE.

Conservative Senate, *Feb.* 4.

M. Talleyrand, by order of the Emperor, presented a report on the overture of peace which had been made to England.

This report commences with a laboured panegyric on the French Emperor, for his magnanimous disposition; states the unanimous display of affection and respect for him exhibited by France during the coronation,—that he (Talleyrand) was the *only minister* admitted to the knowledge of this pacific proposal,—and that if *any other prince*, in the present advantageous position of France, had communicated such a disposition, he would have opposed it. This very artful Minister thus proceeds in his strange harangue:

"What, in fact, is our situation? and on which side are the advantages of the war? We have not lost any thing. Within and without every thing has been improved amongst us. Our flotillas, which seemed a chimerical project, have been created and collected as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; our ports and coasts have been transformed into cities, where the landmen and seamen apply themselves in full security, and as during peace, to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we have fewer vessels than England, but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a conjunction, wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy.

"Spain, involved in the contest by provocations, without pretext, or excuse, has given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance, and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack; Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures, prosper: the regular and ready receipt of our imposts, attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry; commerce, accustomed during the last ten years to be conducted through its expensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitutes for these relations, communications more profitable, more independent, and more secure. There are no new imposts; no loans; a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish: in a word, an union of means sufficient to support during ten years, the existing state of war; such is the position of France. This war has indeed been scarcely offensive; but it is far from having been inactive. France has been guaranteed. She has created strength hitherto unknown. She has produced in the enemy's country, a perpetual source of disquietude without remedy; and by a prudence and an unbending energy, she has acquired for ever the confidence of the Continent.

"What is the situation of the enemy? The people are up in arms, and whilst necessity, seconded by genius, has led us to invent a new species of marine, necessity and terror have compelled the Cabinet of England to substitute in general the pike for the ordinary implements of war. This Cabinet is divided betwixt projects of invasion and projects of defence. It is lavish in useless intrenchments. It covers its coasts with fortifications. It erects and destroys its batteries without end. It makes experiments whether it could stop or turn the course of rivers. It plans inundations on its own fertile plains. The indolence of cities reigns in the fields. The turbulence of the country pants in its cities.

"Ireland, the Indies, the shores, even England,

England are an everlasting and unbounded object of uneasiness. All that belongs to England is endlessly menaced by 1500 vessels, which compose our flotilla, at present by 60 ships of the line, and by a valiant army, commanded by the first Generals in the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would not that of simple patience be the most terrible, which would enable us to persevere for ten years in this state of delay and of effort, which leaves to our active hostilities the knowledge and the choice of the place, the time, and the means of annoyance?

"These considerations, and this contrast, should, in my opinion, have inspired the English Government with the wise resolution of taking the first step to prevent hostilities. It has not done so. It has left to the Emperor all the advantage of originating this honourable overture. It has given an answer, nevertheless, to the propositions that have been made to it; and if this answer be compared with the shamefully celebrated declamations of Lord Grenville in the year 8, I am ready to acknowledge, that it is by no means void of moderation and wisdom.

"The character that pervades the answer is vague and indeterminate. One single idea presents itself with some precision, that of having recourse to foreign powers; and this idea is by no means pacific. Nevertheless, on a question regarding a multitude of interests and of passions, which have never been in unison, we should not rest upon a single symptom. Time will soon develope to us the secret resolutions of the Government of England."

Such is the report to the Conservative Senate (so denominated from its having been instituted to preserve inviolate the laws and insitutions of an *anti-monarchial* form of Government!) on the recent communication with the British Government. These Republican Conservators of course lay at the feet of their Emperor, their servile tribute of thanks for his recent communication. They consider his letter to the King as the most glorious monument for the Prince who wrote it, and for the nation which he governs; and they pledge themselves, the people and the army, to support, with their utmost zeal, the war againit Great Britain, whose answer they consider as "intended to evade every project of conciliation."

The same day M. Segur addressed the Legislative Body on the same subject, in a similar stile of ridiculous exultation and bombast.

But the speech of Regnault de St Angely to the Tribunate, is distinguished by a wild extravagance, to which even the annals of Gallic gasconade scarcely furnish a parallel.—France is of course invincible, let what will happen; but England, at all events, cannot possibly escape utter annihilation. All the formidable obstacles to the invasion are now removed, and our destruction is inevitable. The ships of France, which are in safety only while they skulk in port, are now "to come out in small squadrons, overspread the ocean, and dry up the channels of prosperity and life, by means of which England supports its monstrous existence!!!"—The address concludes on the subject of continental connections as follows:

"Having Prussia and Austria for allies, where are we to look for the elements of a continental coalition? Is it in Sweden? The young Prince who reigns over that State, endowed with a warmth of head, and with an exalted imagination (lamentable gifts for Kings when reason does not controul them,) has not known how to mature his designs by prudence—has neglected to call to his Councils the sages with whom Sweden abounds, and to enlighten his inexperience by the wisdom of his old Ministers. Thus, this Monarch has failed in the respect due to France, and in the effervescence of his resolutions, he has kept no measures with her. His imprudent boldness has not used more management towards Austria; and he has proved, by the inconsistency of his conduct, that his prospects were without calculation, his projects without maturity, his desires without reflection, and his passions without guide. He had meditated a treaty of subsidy with England: He had demanded of the Cabinet of St James's forty-eight millions (livres) in exchange for 20,000 soldiers; but the English Minister, trafficking for men in Europe as for merchandize in Asia, valued the Swedes like Sepoys, and would give but sixteen millions, and thus the treaty was not concluded. Prussia, besides, interposed in the negociation, declaring that the conclusion of it would be the signal for his

entrance

entrance into Pomerania. And though the sage prudence of the Cabinet of Berlin should not have defended the King of Sweden from his own errors, the blood of the Swedes does not belong to him who barters and sells himself to intrigue or tyranny.

"If France formed a pretension contrary to the interests and to the honour of Sweden, Stockholm would see the descendants of the soldiers of Gustavus arm for their country; but she would also find them irritated at seeing their blood set up to auction, exchanged for English guineas, and proving by their indignation that the Swedish warriors, whose fathers filled the armies of Charles XII. are not made to stoop to such baseness!

"Where then are the elements, the centre, of this coalition to be found? Will it be in Russia? The King of England himself announces that no tie exists with that power! He speaks of a correspondence, but a correspondence begun is not an alliance concluded. Besides, Russia, tho' a great Power, can do nothing against the French Empire: If the Woronzows and the Marcoffs could entertain the idea of selling the force and influence of Russia to the English Cabinet, Alexander has wiser Counsellors, and forms more prudent resolutions. He has not forgotten how the Russians were treated last war by England their ally, and how were terminated, in Switzerland and Holland, during the expedition undertaken by great Generals and brave soldiers, but undertaken with plans that could not be executed, under the influence of a disastrous star. In fine, the coldness between the Cabinets of the Thuilleries and St Petersburgh is not enmity. They have neither of them any real subject of misunderstanding, and what has passed within these three months between the two Governments, shews sufficiently that England would, in that conjuncture, have conceived vain projects, and speculated upon false hopes, if she thought of converting her correspondence into a coalition. Woronzow may have conceived such a hope; but who does not know that Woronzow is less a Russian than an Englishman? that, residing in England, he wishes to fix himself there; and that a foe, and disapprover of Paul the First, he is equally so of the great Catharine.

"The Cabinet of St Petersburgh is acquainted with the true interests of its country; it will have always before it the audacious insult of Lord Nelson, wishing to dictate laws in the Gulph of Finland. It cannot dissemble that that attack proceeds from the same spirit and the same principles that produced the attack upon Denmark, in her capital; which may produce an attack upon the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, or in the Baltic; a spirit of fury and intoxication which, pervading the English Cabinet, induces them to despise all the Powers of the Continent, makes no allowances for any one, and does not consider themselves as of the social state, of the great civilized family of the world."

As a consequence of these reports, the three Councils have voted addresses of thanks to the Emperor for his communication of the letter to the King of England. The great object of the addressers seems to be to alarm us with the idea, that if we insist with such pertinacity upon rendering the Continent more independent and secure, France will insist upon the independence of the seas, and the freedom of trade and navigation. Another menace held out is, that if we insist upon a Congress, the European Powers may think it necessary to place limits to our increasing power in the East Indies. But the treaty of Amiens, we are plainly told, must be the sole foundation of any negociation between the two States.

All the orators endeavour to induce a belief that we have no Continental allies, and that a coalition against France is improbable, if not impracticable. It is also observable, that they all abandon the principle *delenda est Carthago*, which has been the chorus to all the speeches and addresses made since the commencement of the war.—"The ruin of Carthage," they say, "is not the object of our great Emperor; his glory is to build up, not to destroy."

Of the Emperor's answers to these addresses, the following, to the Legislative Body, will serve as a sufficient specimen:—

"Gentlemen Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body:—When I resolved to write to the King of England, I made a sacrifice of the most dutiful sentiments, and the purest motives.—I was influenced by a desire

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to spare the blood of my people. I shall always be ready to make the same sacrifices. My fame, my happiness, I have placed in the welfare of the present generation. I was desirous, as far as lay in my power, to render philanthropic and magnanimous ideas the prevalent ones of the present age. It belongs to me, in whom these sentiments cannot be ascribed to weakness: it belongs to us, to the best natured, the most enlightened, and most benevolent people, to remind the nations of Europe, that they make together but one family, and that every undertaking which they execute in their civil divisions, militates against the general welfare. Gentlemen Deputies of the Legislative Body, I depend upon your assistance, as well as upon the valour of my army."

On the 15th of January, there was a grand gala in the Legislative Assembly at the inauguration of Bonaparte's statue, which has been placed in their hall. M. Vaublanc and M. Fontaine made pompous speeches in praise of the Emperor and Empress. On the 16th, the city of Paris gave a splendid entertainment to the Emperor and Empress. Bonaparte assured M. Frochot, the Prefect of the city, that he has always entertained, and will preserve, a particular affection for his good city of Paris. In the sitting of the 17th a proposal was introduced by the Counsellors of State, Regnaud de St Jean d'Angely, and Segur, for the making a new great seal of state, bearing on one side the effigies of the Emperor, seated on his throne, dressed in the imperial robes, and having the crown on his head, and the sceptre and balance of Justice in his hands; on the other the imperial eagle, crowned, reposing on the thunder. The project was referred for discussion.

The Vice president and the Consulta of the Italian Republic, it is said, are employed at Paris in maturing, upon the ideas of Bonaparte, a plan for the concentration and durability of their Government, analogous to the principles which prevail in France. It is reported that his highness, Prince Joseph Bonaparte, will be crowned King of Lombardy. The Emperor will visit the department of the Upper Alps; and immense and splendid preparations are making for his journey.

By a decree of the 21st of January, the Emperor has appointed his brother-in-law, Marshal Murat, Grand Admiral of the Empire; and his son-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-Chancellor of State of the Empire. The latter left Paris for Italy on the 1st February, with a numerous suite and a strong party of the Emperor's guards.

Spain and Portugal.

The Prince of Peace, in his character of Generalissimo of the Spanish forces, has published a violent philippic against Great Britain, with the view of rousing the spirit of the Spaniards to revenge:—it is indeed "a tale told by an ideot—full of sound and fury,—signifying nothing." It repeats all the charges brought forward in the manifesto of the Spanish cabinet of the 12th Dec. in much more scurrilous language, and threatens to convince us, "that the blood which flows in the Spanish veins is the same that warmed the breasts of those who triumphed over the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Saracens!" It is strange that this blood does not resist the oppression of the Gauls. The Prince of Peace further asserts the audacious falsehood, that the Spanish seamen taken prisoners by England, are confined in dungeons, shut up from the light of the sun; and that the regiment which was captured on its voyage to Majorca, has been carried to a remote island, either to be starved to death, or forced to join the ranks of the enemy! He calls upon the bishops to stimulate the people by their eloquence, to "hunt down the smugglers" who may attempt to introduce English manufactures into Spain; upon the rich to afford pecuniary aids to the state; and upon all Europe to shut its ports against us, in order that we may "perish in fury, on heaps of our own goods and merchandize." This is the very theme on which the emperor of the Thuilleries has been raving to no purpose for these two years past.

The Manifesto of the Prince of Peace having appeared in the official Portuguese Paper, the Lisbon Gazette, the English Minister Lord R. S. Fitzgerald wrote to M. d'Arrajo d'Arevedo, the Portuguese Prime Minister, representing the impropriety of such a false and scandalous publication being authorised by a Government who had always found friendship and protection from England,

land, and demanding exemplary punishment on the editors of the Gazette. The answer privately returned to the English Minister was, we understand, that the Court of Lisbon could not, in its present situation, resist the orders of the Spanish Government respecting the publication of the said Manifesto.

The insertion in the Lisbon official Gazette of the gross libel of the Prince of Peace against Britain has been followed up by an order from the Portuguese Government, "that all Spanish ships, prizes to the English, shall quit the Tagus, and that in future no such prizes shall be admitted." This order was issued on the 12th February, and it has been inferred from it, that Portugal will very soon make common cause with France and Spain. The order is, however, by some viewed in a different light: it is considered as the necessary consequence of the neutrality of that power, to which all parties are said to have assented; it being merely the execution of the decree of the 3d of June 1803, by which the Prince Regent forbids admission into the ports of Portugal to the prizes reciprocally made by the belligerent powers, and only permits their entrance on proofs of absolute necessity, or the most imminent danger.

That any thing short of an absolute declaration against Great Britain will satisfy the French Potentate, is, however, thought by no means probable. It is generally reported on the continent, that he has made a formal requisition, calling upon the Court of Madrid to put forth, with the utmost energy, against this country and its allies, all its force and resources. Unless Portugal submit to the conditions imposed upon her, she, it is said, is to be the first point of attack against which the Spanish arms will be directed.

According to the French advices from Madrid, Spain is disposed to enter into this new war with uncommon energy. Her naval force is said to consist of no less than sixty-five sail of the line; but whatever may be the numerical statement of that force, we know that the Spaniards are destitute of seamen, stores, and every thing that constitutes real naval strength. The report of a meditated attack on Gibraltar, is only a repetition of a gasconade which appeared in the Paris Journals. If the enemy had ever any hope of succeeding by a *coup de main*, in consequence of the late reduced state of the garrison, that hope must be completely destroyed by the arrival of General Fox, with a reinforcement of upwards of 3000 men, and the happy restoration of the troops that have survived the fever to health and spirits.

Great exertions, however, are making to fit out privateers, and orders have been given for building several more ships of the line. The Grandees are coming forward with patriotic contributions. The Archbishop of Toledo has offered 75,000 reals per month, and is to confine himself to *three* dishes at his table. Support of this kind is however admitted to be necessary, as the Court is unable to provide for such extraordinary expences, while it is deprived of the expected supplies of treasure from South America.

The Duke of Infantada, one of the most estimable characters in Spain, and two other distinguished noblemen, have been ordered to quit Madrid within 24 hours, for having expressed themselves freely of the conduct of the Prince of Peace.

The fever, which, according to returns received at Madrid, had carried off 124,200 persons, has happily subsided; but the very high price of provisions has excited the greatest apprehension of approaching famine. It appears from the annual Census that has been lately made of the population of the kingdom, that, during the last twelve months, Spain has diminished a million, which loss is attributed to epidemic disorders, earthquakes, and want. In the town of Malaga alone, 28,000 persons were buried in four weeks, and only 7000 remain. The grapes have rotted on the vines for want of hands to gather them.

Italy.

On the 30th of last October, the French Minister at Genoa dictated a treaty (which was of course acceded to by the Ligurian Republic,) by which the Emperor Napoleon engages to bring about a peace between the Genoese and the powers of Barbary; or, should it be necessary, to place their shipping under the protection of his flag. On the other hand, the Republic stipulates to place at the disposal of France,

France, during the present war, 6000 seamen, 4000 of whom are to be furnished with the least possible delay. Her harbours, arsenals, docks, and dock-yards, are also to be widened, at her own expence, and to be placed at the disposal of France, during the same period, for the purpose of building therein ten ships of the line. The Ligurians are also to put the Emperor in possession of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are already finished.

It is positively said, that Bonaparte has consented to the neutrality of the Court of Naples, at least with respect to Sicily, and that he no longer requires the ports of that island to be shut against our shipping. For this concession it must, however, be remarked, that the only pledge given is the verbal assurance of the French Minister at Naples. Our Envoy still continues in that capital.

In the mean time, a Russian squadron of five ships of the line and 3 frigates, anchored at Naples on the 20th December, and an additional force was daily looked for. Whether they had troops on board or otherwise, there is no information; but as Rome is stated to be full of Russian officers, whom their curiosity had drawn thither, and as several bodies of French horse and foot have retired out of the Neapolitan territory into Upper Italy, it is thought probable that the Emperor of Russia has determined upon sending an army sufficient for the defence of the King of the Sicilies, and that this squadron has brought part of it.

TURKEY.

The Porte has shewn a decided alienation from France, and a profound deference to the wishes of Russia. Marshal Brune, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, had eagerly, but ineffectually, laboured to induce the Grand Seignior to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of the French; and had even thrown out considerable threats, in the case of his delaying to do so. He had also influenced the ministers of several other courts to urge the same subject with the Sultan, and to lay before him the dangerous consequences of his refusing to comply with the French Minister's demand. The reply of the Grand Seignior to the French Ambassador was—"That, in virtue of a stipulation between him and the Emperor of Russia, he was bound to consult Alexander on the subject." It is true, he added, he should endeavour to maintain his neutrality, if there should be a war between France and Russia. But it is sufficiently evident, that this by no means counterbalances the preceding unequivocal declaration; nor does it seem rash to conclude, that France and Bonaparte have much altered their position of late. It is also matter of curious speculation, and will be of great anxiety, for many weighty considerations, to endeavour to penetrate the many changes that will result from this unexpected relation between the Porte and Russia. In the mean time, Marshal Brune has demanded and received his passports. He set out on his return to France on the 12th of January, and has arrived at Paris.

There are now three powers who have broke off all intercourse with France,—Russia, Sweden, and the Porte. Of their future intentions respecting the new Empire, we have no information.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th Jan. confirmed by others from Odessa, state, that a dreadful tempest, which continued seventeen days, had taken place throughout the whole extent of the Black Sea. Among a great number of vessels which perished, there are reckoned to have been twelve Russian, one of which was a frigate of 40 guns, having on board 600 troops. No more than a tenth part of the crews of these twelve ships could be saved.

RUSSIA.

Lord G. L. Gower, who succeeded Sir J. B. Warren as British Ambassador at the Court of St Petersburgh, has been received with distinguished honours by the Emperor. His public entry into that city in Nov. last. was a most splendid exhibition. As soon as his Lordship's arrival at Cronstadt was known, his Majesty dispatched carriages to meet him, with a grand retinue. The carriages were six in number, each drawn by six horses elegantly caparisoned, and ornamented with ribbons. The cavalcade entered St Petersburgh at six o'clock in the evening, and his entré was announced by the ringing of bells, and a discharge of artillery. The military were drawn up to receive him,

and

and every street shewed demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. These circumstances prove the friendship of the Cabinet of St Petersburgh for England, and the popular feeling in that city.

M. d'Oubril, late Charge d'Affaires from Russia at Paris, has been received with great marks of attention by his Court, on his return from France. He is appointed a Councillor of State, has received considerable presents, and is employed in the department of Foreign Affairs.

An establishment of a princely kind has been formed for Louis XVIII. by the magnanimity and benevolence of the Emperor Alexander, who has definitively fixed upon the city of Kiow for the residence of the head of the Bourbon family.

Accounts from St Petersburgh state, that the greatest activity prevails in the dock yards, both at Cronstadt and Revel; at the former place, several new ships are building; a formidable fleet, it is said, will soon be in a state of readiness.

Baron Bode is arrived at London from Petersburgh, and is understood to be the bearer of some important dispatches from the Russian Court. M. Novosilzoff, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, whose mission to this country was connected with the treaties now forming between Great Britain and his Imperial Majesty, has left London on his return to Petersburgh; it is understood that he carries with him the articles of convention which have received the assent of his Britannic Majesty.

GERMANY.

The military movements of Austria seem to have been regarded with some degree of alarm at the Court of the Thuilleries. General Mack is to command the cordon of Austrian troops on the Italian frontiers, which it is said, are to be encreased to 70,000 men, and is considered as an Army of Observation. Orders also have been given to fit out immediately at Venice, 22 corvettes, from 12 to 18 guns. The frequent interchange of couriers between the Russian and Austrian Cabinets, is also said to have provoked the jealousy of the Corsican Government.

Since the seizure of Sir George Rumbold and the messengers, the King of Prussia is said to have viewed all the motions of Bonaparte with a jealous eye.

It is a circumstance of no inferior importance, that the Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen have declared, in answer to the circular note of M. Talleyrand, respecting the Ministers of Great Britain, whom Bonaparte professed to put out of the protection of the public law, that they cannot recognise so extraordinary a principle.

A letter from Berlin notices the treaty which has been so long on the tapis between England and Sweden; but states, that his Prussian Majesty has thrown some difficulties in the way of its conclusion.

The Elbe was so strongly frozen on the 4th January, that the heaviest load could be dispatched on a sledge from Hamburgh to Harburg. The dike-reeves, who farm the profits of the ferry, when the river is frozen, laid a bridge across, which passengers must use, and pay the tolls as usual. Five French gens d'armes lately passed, promising to pay the toll on their return, but failing to perform their promise, a quarrel ensued, in which two of the Frenchmen were killed, and the others severely wounded. One of the dike-reeves lost an arm, and another was severely cut in the head. A deputation of French officers has waited on the Senate of Hamburgh on the subject. The Sound has been covered with ice since the 28th December.

SWEDEN.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Stockholm in perfect health on the 31st of January, from Stralsund in Pomerania, after an absence of sixteen months on a tour through Germany. They were received by all ranks of people with the most joyful acclamations.

On the 1st. of Nov. about midnight, a dreadful fire broke out at Gottenburgh, which continued to burn with unremitted fury until ten, during which time (the houses being chiefly of wood) it consumed the whole south-west part of the city. The large new barracks, which were built with brick, and cost 40,000l. sterling, the two royal magazines of grain, the post office, and the Episcopal house, the Freemasons charity-school, together with between two

and

and three hundred houses, were entirely destroyed. The distress of the sufferers, particularly of the poor, was very great, but every means were taken to alleviate it—the rich and patriotic merchant, Mr John Hall, with a humane zeal, opened his spacious house and premises for their reception, and gave up his private theatre to the use of the Freemasons charity children. Several others followed his example. The fire dislodged more than 9000 people, and has sadly deformed one of the handsomest cities in the north of Europe. About 40,000l. was insured in Holland, and a like sum in London by the Phœnix Fire Office. Two years ago, this beautiful but unfortunate town suffered a similar calamity.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

At length, after remaining two years in port, the French have ventured to send a squadron to sea. A cutter has brought information to our Admiral off Brest, by whom the intelligence was immediately conveyed to the Admiralty, that the French squadron from Rochefort, consisting of six sail of the line and two frigates, put to sea on the 12th January, with a view, it is supposed, of getting into Brest. They were first perceived on the 13th January by one of our cutters, standing to the northward, apparently much damaged in their masts, sails, and yards.——On the 14th they were seen off the Penmarks, which, it is supposed, they were not able to weather, as they hove about and stood to the southward. They had not got back to Rochefort so late as the 1st March, from which it is evident they must either be gone to the westward, or sought shelter in some of the intermediate ports between the Penmarks and Rochefort.

Two divisions of the Channel fleet under Sir Thomas Graves and Sir Charles Cotton, had sailed in different directions in quest of this squadron. And we also learn, that Admiral Cochrane had left his station off Ferrol, by order, and sailed for the West Indies with six ships of the line; it being generally conjectured that such is the destination of the enemy—others again say that India is their object.

The French fleet at Toulon has likewise put to sea, and we are sorry to say, that accounts deserving of credit have been received from Gibraltar, stating that this fleet had captured an English fleet of merchantmen from Malta, together with the Arrow sloop of war of 18 guns, Captain Vincent, and the Acheron bomb, of 6 guns, who were convoying them to Gibraltar. The English fleet consisted of 32 ships, of which some reports mention that only five escaped, others that only three have been taken; that the Arrow fought hard for an hour, and had 14 killed and 25 wounded before she struck.

The French papers of the 28th Feb. give the following account, which tends rather to confirm that which has been received from Gibraltar.

"The Toulon fleet sailed the 15th of January last, having on board a body of troops under the command of Gen. Lauriston. After being four days at sea, it was overtaken by a violent storm, which compelled it to run to port. A ship of the line and three frigates had parted from the fleet. The frigate La Cornelie, which had cast anchor in the port of Genoa, and the ship of the line which had sailed for Ajaccio, are already arrived at Toulon. The frigates L'Hortense and L'Incorruptible have been more fortunate: they fell in with an English merchant fleet of 40 sail, and had taken or destroyed the whole of them. Two large corvettes, which convoyed the fleet, also fell into our hands, after an engagement, which continued an hour. L'Hortense and L'Incorruptible have put into a Spanish port, where they sent 5 or 600 prisoners on shore."

The *Moniteurs* of the 1st March give some details of the attack. The action with the Arrow lasted an hour and a quarter, when she struck her flag to the Incorruptible French frigate. The bomb also struck to the other frigate, after a short resistance. The number of wounded on board the Arrow is stated at thirty.

The latest accounts from the Mediterranean are of the 17th Feb. Lord Nelson was cruizing off Sicily in the beginning of that month, with 12 ships of the line and several frigates, in expectation of meeting with the French fleet, which he had learnt was bound for Egypt. The latter, however, having been driven back to Toulon by bad weather, it does not appear his Lord-

ship had seen any thing of them, or had heard of the capture of the convoy.

It has been generally supposed that the fleets at Brest and in the Texel would likewise attempt to get to sea at the same time with the others;—and accounts of their having actually sailed, have been transmitted by some American vessels. But these have no foundation. The Brest fleet still remains in port, and the Texel squadron is deficient in seamen, who detest the service, and take every opportunity to desert.

Loss of the Earl of Abergavenny Indiaman.

Among the many losses at sea which we have lately sustained, none has been attended with more lamentable circumstances than that of the Abergavenny East Indiaman, Capt. Wordsworth. On the 1st of Feb. this ship, with five others outward bound, sailed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Weymouth frigate. The weather was very unfavourable, and the wind strongly adverse, which obliged the ships to stand for Portland roads. On Tuesday, the 5th, about 3 P.M. while running the Bill of Portland, the wind falling, and a strong ebb tide setting in, the Abergavenny suddenly drove upon the rocks called the Shambles, about two miles from the shore. Neither the captain nor any of his officers apprehended any danger from the accident, nor were any guns of distress fired for an hour. At 4 P.M. however she had made much water, and gained fast upon the pumps. The crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore hatchway; but all their endeavours to stop the leak, or keep the water under, were in vain. About 20 guns of distress were now fired. Still the people on board felt no alarm, nor ever thought of hoisting out the ship's boats to save the passengers. About five, things bore a very serious aspect. The carpenter came upon deck, and reported the leak to be such, that he would not undertake to save the ship. From this time the situation of all on board was dreadful; the ship was sinking fast, and settling in the water. At 7 P.M. more guns of distress were fired. The Purser was now dispatched in one of the ship's boats, with the third mate, a cousin of the Captain, and six seamen, with the papers and dispatches. One boat came off from the shore, which took on board Mr and Miss Evans, Miss Jackson, Mr Rutledge, and Mr Taylor, a cadet, all passengers. About 10 P. M. the water had got above the orlop-deck, in spite of the most unremitting endeavours of the crew, who behaved in the most cool and orderly manner. All on board were anxiously looking out for the boats from the shore—but still, most unfortunately, the ship's boats were never hoisted out. About 11 P. M. the ship gave a surge, and went down almost in a moment in twelve fathoms water, two miles from Weymouth Beach. As she was sinking, the crew and passengers got up to the tops of the masts, about 80 persons in the whole. There were on board altogether nearly 400—Ship's crew was 160; between 50 and 60 passengers, and the rest King's and Company's troops—Some Chinamen were also on board, to the number of 30—all but those who had got up the shrowds and into the long boat, which floated, and who were at the top of the wreck, were lost to the number of 300. About half past 11 P. M. boats were seen coming off the shore, and came nigh enough to be hailed; but did not save those who were still clinging to the shrouds and wreck. About twelve a sloop came to an anchor close to the ship, sent a boat and took off all the persons hanging on the shrouds, and carried them to Weymouth. Not a single article of property or cargo, which was valued at 300,000l. was saved. She had 70,000l. in dollars on board.

As the ship was going down, the First Mate told Captain Wordsworth she would sink in a moment. The Captain replied, "it cannot be prevented—God's will be done." He was seen for some time clinging to the rope. Mr Gilpin, one of the mates, went down from the top to endeavour to save him, but in vain. The captain was a man of remarkably mild manners; and of so cool a disposition, that he used to be known among his shipmates by the title "of the philosopher." He was only 33 years of age,—and has left a widow, with a large family.

The exertions of Cornet Burgoyne, and the Mates, were most exemplarily gallant; they did all that human nature could do.

The ship was of the largest tonnage, about 1200 tons, and was destined to Bengal and China.

Ship

She was to have been laden at Bengal with cotton for the China market. She was crowded with passengers; 40 sat down daily at the Captain's table, and about 14 at the third mate's. The 1st and 3d mates were on shore when she left Portsmouth, and paid 40 guineas for a boat, which enabled them to join this ill fated ship.

The following is an official list of the persons who have so unfortunately perished:

Captain Wordsworth, commander. Mr Bagot, 1st mate. The boatswain. Mr Savage, midshipman. Ensign Whitlow, 22d foot. Two Mr Dents, cadets, nephews to the owner of the ship. Mr Stewart, son to the purser. Mrs M. Blair, A. Grant, writer; Henry Durant, assistant surgeon; Mess. T. D. Leadbeater, Pynsent Lane, W. Craig, E. Bellew, H. R. Barwell, R. Marsack, H. J. Glover, C. J. Stewart, And. Wight, (third son of Mr Alex. Wight, writer to the signet, Edinburgh,) W. Graham, J. Grace, Lt J. Forbes, (nephew of Dr Gregory, Edinburgh,) C. Robinson, W. Baillie, Rice Price, C. Taylor, J. Johnston, J. B. Manson, A. Innes, and J. Rutherford, (son of Dr D. Rutherford, Edinburgh.)

The names of the persons said to have been saved are—

Cornet Burgoyne, 8th light dragoons. Mr Maxwell, surgeon, passenger. Mr Rutledge, passenger. Mr and Miss Evans. Miss Jackson. Mr Stewart, 2d mate. Mr Wordsworth, 3d mate. Mr Gilpin, 4th mate. Mr Clark, 5th mate. Mr Mortimer, 6th mate. Mr Davie, surgeon. Mr Stewart, purser. Carpenter, gunner, and steward: five midshipmen,—about 68 seamen, and 33 Company's and King's troops—in all about 120 saved.

The celebrated traveller Mr Mungo Park sailed on the 1st February for Africa in the Eugenia frigate, for Portsmouth. Mr Park is, we understand, to repeat his attempt to penetrate into the interior of that country, as far as the city of Tombuctoo.

The lovers of the arts and the admirers of classical antiquity will rejoice to hear that the invaluable collection made by Lord Elgin, when Ambassador at the Porte, and which sunk with the brig Mentor, at the entrance of the port of Cerigo, in September 1802, has been recovered by Dr Gallucci, the British Vice Consul at Cerigo; thanks to the address and dexterity of the famous swimmers of Calimmo. It comprised ten cases of antique marble, all attributed to Phidias; among the rest the marble seat of the Prytaneum at Athens.

Some days ago the daughter of the late Lord Petre, a young lady about 17 years of age, eloped from the family seat in Essex, with her brother's tutor. They were pursued, and traced to London, but without effect. It is said that the lovers, after being married in London, according to the rules of the established church, proceeded immediately to Oxford, where they were again united by the Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel, this being the religion of the family. The lady is beautiful and accomplished, and will soon be in possession of a considerable fortune.

In the Court of King's Bench, on the 2d March, Capt. Gardner, of the Navy, son of Admiral Lord Gardner, obtained a verdict against Mr Jadis, nephew of the Earl of Strathmore, for criminal conversation with his wife, the daughter-in-law of Lord Hobart—damages 1000l.—They were laid at 20,000l.

In the Court of Common Pleas, an action was brought by a Mr Hewlet, against his brother, in consequence of the latter having called the wife of the former a w——, &c. The damages were laid at 2000l. and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 750l.

Early on the morning of the 1st Feb. a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr Barr, tallow-chandler, Edgeware-road, London. Soon after the alarm was given, Mr and Mrs Barr appeared in the balcony of the first floor, with each an infant in their arms, and were rescued by ladders procured by the neighbours. The house was by this time all in a blaze, and a coachman of the name of Pierce, who resided in the second floor, was fortunate enough to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. He had scarcely reached the street, when one of the windows opened, and his unfortunate wife presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her back dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter. All the other persons in the house

fell victims to the devouring element, viz. Thomas Adams, a hackney coachman, and his wife; Sarah Jeroms, a widow aged 64, Joseph and Henry Jeroms, her sons, and William and Anne Herbert, her grandchildren. In all seven. Next day the bodies were all found in a miserably mutilated state.

IRELAND.

The Dublin papers inform us of a horrid act, committed on the night of the 29th Feb. within about a mile of Tallow, on the Youghall road!—Some villains broke into the dwelling-house of a poor man, of the name of Duneen, and basely murdered him, his wife, and his only son, who was about ten years of age; they also robbed the house.

The house of an industrious and substantial farmer, near Nine-mile-house, Dublin, was also lately burnt to the ground, and every person in it, consisting of his wife, and five children, consumed! This calamity arose from the careless habit of sticking a candle against a post. The unfortunate owner having receiving a large sum of money, late on the day previous, in Garrick, delayed his return till morning, when on his arrival he found the smoaking ruins of his habitation, and the cinders of his family.

On Monday March 4th, a man of the name of Ryan was apprehended in Limerick, charged with robbing the mail. More than one thousand pounds worth of bills and bank notes, robbed out of the Kerry mail, dispatched from Limerick on the 2d of January last, were found upon him.

SCOTLAND.

On the 28th of Feb. we were visited with a hurricane of wind, of such violence, as has seldom occurred in this country, and the mischiefs occasioned by it appear to have been felt in different quarters. The following particulars have been communicated.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock noon, there was one of the heaviest showers of hail at Glasgow, ever remembered there, accompanied with several vivid flashes of lightning, and tremendous peals of thunder. Some of the hail-stones measured nearly an inch and a half in circumference.—The lightning struck and rent the south-west gable of the barracks, and threw down several of the stones. One went through the roof of the canteen, and several were driven to the distance of from 84 to 112 feet. Two of the stones weighed each above 42 lbs. Several masons were at work close to the gable, one of whom only was a little hurt by a stone falling on his leg. A stone fell on one of the sentry boxes, and grazed the face of the sentinel, without, however, doing him any injury.

About four o'clock same morning, the windmill of the Duke of Northumberland, (near Tynemouth Barracks) was driven into motion by the force of the wind, and from the rapidity of the movement, the friction of the axletree set fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was soon in a blaze, and went off in large flakes of fire. The metal wheels belonging to the machinery, in a countless whirl of motion, became red hot, and presented a most awful sight. The wands at length fell with a mighty crash, bringing with them the rim of the building, stones, wheels, and axletree. Nothing is left but the bare stone trunk. Much of the corn and flour was saved. Ten sail of ships broke from their moorings in Shields harbour, at the same time, but none received any material damage.

A letter from Aberdeen says,—"Last Thursday morning, (Feb. 28th) there came on here one of the most violent gales of wind which we have known in this county since the year 1773. It began on Wednesday evening to blow pretty strong from west-north-west, but not violently till a little before four on Thursday morning, when it increased to a hurricane, and continued to blow in a kind of whirlwind for about half an hour. We have received accounts from various quarters, of the mischief done by this dreadful gale, the principal of which are the following:—The beautiful steeple of the parish church of St Cyrus, (Mearnshire,) from a design by Adams, which was universally admired as a kind of miniature of the steeple of Bow Church, London, is blown down. —A house in Tannery-street, in which were ten families, fell to the ground so instantaneously, that the inhabitants could barely escape with their lives. Great part of the beautiful garden wall at Forresterhill, belonging to Mr Hogarth,

garth, was levelled to the ground. In the village of Auchinblae, in Kincardineshire, almost every house was unroofed, most of them being thatched. A whale-fishing boat, lying near our harbour, was lifted up in the air and dashed to pieces. An immense number of trees have been blown down in the woods of Binghill, at Crichie, belonging to the Earl of Kintore, and in various other places; and in almost every corn-yard in our neighbourhood, ricks of hay, corn, &c. have totally disappeared. During the gale, the Lively of Banff, Turner master, with grain, was lost on Rattry Head.—Crew saved." In the How of the Mearns, the damage every where is great, and the mischief among the trees is incredible.

During the dreadful gale of Wednesday 27th Feb. the Tourterelle frigate, and all the ships at the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, drove considerably. None of them were much injured, except the Fame, Reid, for Trinidad, which, driving into more shallow water, went down, but will be got off. A considerable quantity of goods were got out from between decks undamaged; the rest will be saved, but must be entirely damaged.

On the 19th Feb. sailed from Leith, the William and Anne, Capt. Lyons; Thomas and Ann, Captain Newton; Raith, Capt Kelly; Royal Bounty, Capt. Wright; Rattler, Capt. Davidson; Sims, Capt. Kelly; and Success, Capt. Young, for the Davis's Straits whale fishery, being the greatest number ever sailed from Leith in this trade.

Twenty-four vessels were fitted out at Hull last year for Greenland, and brought home 247 whales, 23,659 seals, 51 unicorns, 4649 butts of blubber, 1686 tons of oil, 50½ tons of fins; and 16 for Davis's Straits, which brought home 150 whales, 5827 butts of blubber, 2089 tons of oil, and 93½ tons of fins.

During the year 1804, there entered inwards into Leith—British ships—165—Tons 24,336—Men 1443—Foreign ships, 118—Tons 13,417—Men 851.

Outwards—British ships, 121—Tons 20,267—Men 1532—Foreign ships 98—Tons 10,427—Men 667.

By a letter from Mull, we are sorry to hear, that a few days ago, a small boat was upset in the mouth of Lochbuy, and three fine young men unfortunately perished.

A very large shoal of whales were driven into Uyea Sound, adjoining to the island of Unst, Shetland, last month, 195 of them were killed, and taken on shore. They were from 12 to 24 feet long.

On Friday the 8th March the first Corn Market at Aberdeen was held. It was attended by a respectable number of farmers and dealers, and a very considerable quantity of grain was sold by sample. Oats from 17s. to 23s. per boll, and some choice potatoe oats fetched 24s. Bear from 13s. to 25s. Pease 17s. 6d. This market, which will be held on the first Friday of every month, cannot fail to be of signal utility to the agricultural interests of the county.

On the 28th February, a soldier was discovered lying dead at the head of Craigieparks, about a mile from Dundee.——In his pockets were found 3l. 3s. 1d. a silver watch, and his pass; by the latter, dated Peterhead, 25th Feb. 1805, it appears his name is Thomas Ross, and belongs to the 72d regiment. There were no external marks of violence on the body. As the night was unusually tempestuous, it is supposed that, being fatigued with a long march, the inclemency of the weather had overcome him.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred on the 26th February at Gateside, near New Galloway:—About two o'clock, a byre belonging to George M'Michael took fire, and was entirely consumed, along with a horse, four cows, four stirks, farming utensils, &c.

On Sunday night, the 24th February, after the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Mr Henderson's congregation in Lauder, the meeting-house was broke into, and the whole of the collection made on the preceding days, the remains of the communion elements, and a bag containing the tokens, were carried off.

On the 3d March, the following convicts under sentence of transportation were sent off from Edinburgh jail for the hulks on the Thames, on their way to Botany Bay, under a proper escort, viz.—For Theft, J. Fergusson, C. Clydesdale, J. Brown, *alias* Thompson, for 14 years; Alex. Erskine, 7 years; W. Turnbull, 5 years; and W. Carson, for life.—For Forgery, James Buchanan, for life.—Culpable Homicide, Andrew Burn and Wm. Goldie, for 14 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

The Rev. Dr Henry Bathurst has been elected Bishop of Norwich.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge is appointed Dean of the Chapel-royal of Windsor, and register of the order of the Garter.

The Hon. Dr Marsham is appointed Prebendary of the free Chapel of St George, Windsor.

His Majesty has commanded four new Knights to be added to the most noble order of the Garter; and the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earls of Pembroke, Winchelsea and Chesterfield, have accordingly been invested with the order.

The Duke of Beaufort has received the Blue Ribbon of the same order, held by the late Duke of Roxburgh.

Lady de Clifford is appointed Governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in room of the Countess dowager of Elgin, who retires on a pension of L. 2000 per annum.

The Earl of Errol (Lord High Constable of Scotland) has been appointed by his Majesty Knight Marischal of Scotland, in room of Sir Robert Laurie, deceased.

Robert Warde, Esq. M. P. for Cockermouth, is appointed under Secretary of State, in the office for Foreign Affairs, in room of the Hon. William Elliot.

Sir Lawrence Parsons and George Knox, Esq. are appointed Lords of the Treasury in Ireland.

Nicolas Vansittart, Esq. one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in room of Sir Evan Nepean.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Vicary Gibbs, Esq. Solicitor General in England.

William Adam Esq. is appointed Attorney General, and Joseph Jekyll Esq. Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales.

Edward Thornton, Esq. is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, and resident with the Hanse towns.—And,

Lord Henry Stuart to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Wurtemburg: the Hon. Wm. Hill to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Circle of Franconia, and Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon; the Hon. John King to be Secretary of Legation to the Elector of Wurtemburg; Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation to the King of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, Esq. jun. to be his Majesty's Consul for the States of New Hampshire, Massachusets, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

His Majesty has appointed Hector Macdonald Buchanan, Esq. one of the ordinary Clerks of Session, in Scotland, in room of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. resigned.—And,

Mr Patrick Wishart to be Procurator Fiscal of the commissariot of Edinburgh, in room of Mr James Balfour, resigned.

The Earl of Morton has been re-elected Vice President of the Royal Society of London.

The Rev. George Walker, F.R.S. is elected President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in room of the late Dr Percival.

On the 12th of March the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh appointed Mr John Leslie Professor of Mathematics in the University of that city, in room of Mr John Playfair, lately appointed to the Natural Philosophy Class. Mr Leslie is the author of a very ingenious philosophical work "On the Nature and propagation of Heat," which has received the highest encomiums from the Royal Society of London, and other learned bodies; and his late appointment has been in consequence of the patronage and recommendation of many of the most learned and most respected men in this country. We understand, however, that there are certain theological opinions expressed in the above work, which have been considered by some as not quite orthodox, or consistent with the religious tenets of the church of Scotland; and that the reverend ministers of Edinburgh have presented to the Town Council a Memorial on this point, which is now under consideration. This right of remonstrance on the part of the Ministers, is said to be founded on the original statutes of the university, by which they are entitled, in conjunction with the Town Council, to judge of the proper qualifications of those who may be proposed to fill the chairs of the Professors. Mr Leslie, we learn, has given a very satisfactory explanation of the points objected to in his work.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Feb. At London, Henry E. Greville, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th dragoon guards, to Lady Lambert.

—. At Exmouth, Brigadier-Gen. Thewles, to Miss Frances Ravenscroft.

—. At Bath, Rear Admiral Scott, of Springhill, to Mrs Crowder, relict of J. Crowder, Esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

22. At the Manse of Wick, the Rev. Wm. Mackintosh, to Miss Christian Sutherland, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Sutherland, minister of Wick.

23. At Knaresborough, Yorkshire, E. Stag, Esq. to Miss Ellen Blake, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Blake, Bart. Twizel Castle, Northumberland.

—. The Earl of Ormond, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Price Clarke, Esq. The Lady, who is only sixteen, has a fortune of 80,000l. in cash, and a clear estate of 18,000l. per annum.

26. At Ardkinglasshill, Lieut. Macdougall, 28th (or Stirlingshire) militia, to Miss Maclean, daughter of Mr Maclean of Ardkinglasshill.

27. In the island of Islay, James M'Nab, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Margaret M'Neill, daughter of Malcolm M'Neill, Esq. Ardalister.

March 4. At Craigton, Alexander West Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Mary Ritchie, daughter of the late James Ritchie of Busbie, Esq.

—. At Greenock, Mr William Fleck, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, to Miss Ann Crawford, second daughter of the late John Crawford, Esq. Whittieburn, near Largs.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr William Murison, brewer, to Mrs Shaw of Muirtown.

6. At Dunbar, Mr Patrick Meik, to Miss Barbara Scott, daughter of Mr Scott, Woollee.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Andrew Brown, Professor of Rhetoric, and one of the ministers of Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Grant, eldest daughter of the deceased Dr Gregory Grant, physician, Edinburgh.

11. At ditto, David Douglas, Esq. advocate, to Miss Elizabeth Craigie, daughter of the late John Craigie of Glendoick, Esq.

13. At ditto, Mr James Dinsmore, surgeon in Stirling, to Miss Christian Aitken, daughter of the deceased Mr David Aitken, farmer in Nether Libberton.

14. At Edinburgh, Lieut. A. Cameron, of the Aberdeenshire militia, to Miss Ann Ponton, daughter of the late Mungo Ponton, Esq. of Balgreen.

15. At ditto, Captain W. Brown, 13th light dragoons, eldest son of Dr Charles Brown, physician to the King of Prussia at Berlin, to Miss M. Campbell M'Dougal, only daughter of the late Alex. M'Dougal, surgeon, Edinburgh.

Recently, Count Rumford, to the widow of M. Vareesy, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtains a fortune of 8000l. per annum. This is evidently one of the most effectual of the *Rumfordizing* projects for keeping a *house warm!*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. Mrs John M'Donald of Springfield, a daughter.

25. At Stockholm, her Majesty the Queen of Sweden, a Princess, to the great joy of every person there. The Queen and young Princess are likely to do well.

26. At Cameron House, Mrs Rouet-Smollett, a daughter.

March 2. Mrs Simpson, of Plean, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a son.

3. At Ross Lodge, Mrs Colonel Colquhoun, a son.

—. The Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

—. Mrs Hogarth, of Haymount, a daughter.

5. At Turnerhall, Mrs Turner of Turnerhall, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Colquhoun, Esq. M. P. a son.

—. At Hilton, the Lady of Sir Wm. Johnston, Bart. a daughter.

13. At Alva House, Mrs Johnston of Alva, a son.

14. At Lude, Mrs Robertson of Lude, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Robertson, younger, of Inches, of twins.

16. At ditto, Mrs Elliot, wife of Mr James Elliot, writer to the signet, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1804. On the coast of Malabar, aged 23, Lieutenant Robert Ogilvie, son of the Rev. Dr Ogilvie, minister of Midmar.

Lately,

Lately, in Canada, Ytyenti Pohi, aged 102, a native of China, brought to America in early youth.

April. In America, James Thomas, in the 130th year of his age. He lived very temperately, and to the last year of his life could read without spectacles.

June 30. At Patna, in the East Indies, Major-General John Fullarton, of the Bengal Establishment.

July. In the Bay of Bengal, on board the ship Candidate, on his passage thence to Bombay, where he intended to embark for Britain, was drowned, Colin Anderson, M. D. a native of Argyllshire, surgeon of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and who has served as a surgeon in the army for 35 years. During the American war he was surgeon of the 15th foot; and, for the last 16 years, he served in India, successively as surgeon of the 71st, 77th, and 75th regiments. As a professional man, and a man of science, humanity, and universal philanthropy, he was esteemed and beloved throughout India. We are sorry to state, that while the crew of the ship Candidate were hoisting out the long-boat, she went down, head foremost, and about ninety persons perished, exclusive of the Captain, whose name is not mentioned; Mr Bail, the second officer, a Mr M'Fell, and Dr Anderson. Three mates and ten of the crew saved themselves in the jolly boat.

At Bombay, Mehendi Alli Khan, a man who, from a mean origin, was raised to considerable employment in the East India Company's service, and entrusted with the provision of supplies to a large amount at Judda, for the troops employed on the expedition to Egypt, which he executed greatly to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government. He was also employed as Resident at Bashire, and on an embassy to the King of Persia, for which the Company paid him handsomely.

Nov. 9. At Hillsborough, North Carolina, after a lingering and painful illness, James Hogg, Esq. aged 73, a gentleman greatly respected for his politeness, liberality of mind, and hospitality to strangers.

Lately, at Cambridge, near Boston, North America, the Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D. and L.L.D. President of Harvard University, Vice President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of many literary Societies in Europe; he was a learned and pious man, and had presided over the oldest and most respectable Seminary in America, for more than thirty years.

1803. *Jan.* 1. In Jamaica, by a fall from his horse, Mr Robert Hunter, grandson of the late Professor Hunter, of the University of Edinburgh; a young man of very promising parts.

3. At Paris, M. Chappe, said to be the inventor of the ingenious instrument the *Telegraphe*.

5. At London, Sir John Gallini, after a short illness. This extraordinary character was once well known as principal dancer, but much better as managing proprietor, for many years, at the King's theatre. At the age of twenty-five he made his *entre* at the Opera House, as a dancer; the ensuing season he was made principal dancer, and in a few seasons became ballet master, and then stage manager of the Opera House, and gave lessons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his Lordship's eldest daughter, became enamoured of him, and married him. Soon after his marriage, he went to Italy, and was made one of the Knights of the Holy Roman Empire. On his return to England, he again became manager of the Opera House, when it was burnt down in 1789. He then sent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring over plans of the Opera Houses in those places, in order to design the present King's Theatre. He advanced 30,000l. towards the execution of this building; when finished, an opposition was formed, by proposing to open the Pantheon for the performance of Operas.—But Mr Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profession of dancing-master. He was far advanced in years, and has died extremely opulent. He has left one son, a Captain in the army, and two daughters, unmarried. His Lady died in July last.

Feb. 6. Mr James Hamilton, artillery cadet, son of John Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstoun, Esq. He was drowned off Weymouth, in consequence of the loss of the Abergavenny Indiaman.

15. At

13. At Dunrossness, in Shetland, the Rev. Mr John Mill, minister of that parish.

15. At Castle Grant, Lady Grant of Grant.

20. At Falkirk, Mr Patrick Muir, late printer and stationer there.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Wm. Duguid, of Newlands, merchant in Aberdeen.

— Countess Dowager of Dartmouth.

— The Right Hon. Lady Harewood.

— At Navestock, the Lady of Nat. Micklethwaite, Esq. and only daughter of the late Earl of Waldegrave.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Howison, wife of Robert Scott, Esq. late of Orchard.

—. At Dumfries, in an advanced age, Mrs Christian Wauchope, daughter of James Wauchope of Comistoun, and relict of the Rev. Mr Archibald Little, minister of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

22. At Glasgow, Mr Jas. Allan merchant.

23. At Kirkmichael House, Ayrshire, Miss Anne Whitefoord, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord, Bart.

—. At Dublin, Mr Edwin, a celebrated comedian, and son of one still more celebrated.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Chalmers, relict of Captain Francis Pringle.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 72, Mr Charles Cowan, merchant in Edinburgh.

25. At Aberdeen, Mrs Carmichael, relict of Dr Carmichael, and daughter of the late Dr Reid, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Glasgow.

— At London, aged 72, John Millar, M. D. author of several valuable works on medicine.

—At Mallow, Ireland, Wm. Douglas, M. D. late surgeon to the Aberdeen fencibles.

—At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 70, 51 of which he was Master of the Grammar School, and 28 Vicar of Berwick, the Rev. Joseph Rumney.

25. At Aberdeen, Francis Christie, shoemaker in Virginia Street, aged 103. He remembered the Union perfectly, and retained the use of his faculties till within a short time of his death.

—. At Edinburgh, Major James Wright, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

—. At Bath, Governor Pownall, of Everton House, Bedfordshire.

—. At Edinburgh, Wm. Fairholme of Chaple, Esq.

25. At Berlin, after a month's illness, the Queen Dowager of Prussia.

—. At his son's house in Percy Street, London, in the 76th year of his age, Dr Wm. Buchan, author of the well-known work *Domestic Medicine*. He was a man of celebrity in his profession; possessed many social and amiable qualities, and had endeared himself to his friends.

26. At London, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs Boscawen, mother to the Duchess of Beaufort, and the Earl of Falmouth.

27. At Aberdeen, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs Helen Dick, relict of the late Rev. Mr Alexander Dick, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

28. At the Manse of Inverkeilor, the Rev. John Carnegie, after a most exemplary life in his public and private duties, in the 82d year of his age, and 51st of his ministry.

March 1. At London, George Shum, Esq. M. P. for Honiton, an eminent brewer, and partner of Alderman Combe.

—. At London, aged 82, General James Pattison, of the Royal Artillery.

2. At London, Stephen Williams, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.

—. At London, aged 82, after a long and gradual decline, Bridget Countess Dowager of Morton, relict of James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, in the county of Rutland.

5. At Antrim Castle, of a few days illness, the Right Hon. Clotworthy, Earl of Massereene, aged 62.

6. At the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Andrew Walker, second son of Robert Walker, Esq. of Wooden.

—. At Kilmarnock, Mr John Brown, only son of the late Quarter-Master John Brown.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr James Robertson, of the Black Bull Inn, head of Leith-Walk.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Lockhart, wife of Mr Walter Lockhart, writer in Edinburgh.

—. At Durleton Manse, the Rev. Mr Alex. Glen, minister of that parish, in the 79th year of his age, and 56th of his ministry.

10. At Beaverhall, near Edinburgh,

Miss

Miss G. Sandilands, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Sandilands.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant in Leith, and wife of Mr Francis Brodie, writer to the signet.

—. At ditto, Mr George Stevenson, clerk in the tax office.

12. At ditto, Mrs Ann Ramsay, relict of the deceased Mr Patrick Robertson, jeweller.

—. At ditto, in an advanced age, Mr Alex. Ogilvy, glover. He was several times Deacon of the Incorporation of Glovers in Edinburgh.

13. At ditto, aged 78, George Wallace, Esq. Advocate, and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.

—. At ditto, Js. Graham of Airth, Esq.

14. At ditto, Miss Catherine Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

At North Shields, Mr James Smith, a much respected ship-owner. In the early part of his life he was in the royal navy; was on board Commodore Duff's ship in November 1759, and the man who first discovered the approach of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, when Duff's little flying squadron was chased by Conflans, who, in a few hours, joined battle with Sir Edward, in Quiberon Bay. The result is well known.

Lately, Mrs Cunningham, at Kilmaurs, having risen during the night and lighted a candle, it caught hold of part of her dress, by which her face and different parts of her body were so much burnt, that, after languishing for several days, she expired in great agony.

With the most profound grief and regret, we announce the death of the late Robert Kennedy, Esq. junior, of Underwood, in the county of Ayr:—

"He was born 6th of June 1783, and died in his father's house at Edinburgh, 24th February 1805, in the 22st year of his age.

"He received the first rudiments of his education in the languages, &c. from a domestic tutor, aided and assisted by his father; and as soon as he was qualified to profit by Academical instruction, his father removed his family to Edinburgh. He passed thro' a regular course of Academical study, without private assistance: It being his father's opinion, that the vigour of his mind would be strengthened by conquering difficulties, and that even though he should fail, unsuccessful exertions would contribute more to his improvement, than a plan of education which rendered his personal exertions unnecessary.

"The opinion he had formed of his son's capacity was not erroneous. Encountered by his active and vigorous mind, the most rugged obstacles in the path of the sciences were levelled, the most thorny difficulties smoothed. He became a complete master, not only of the grand principles of the sciences, but of the remote results, and practical applications of them.

"His method was to take a few notes of the general heads of a lecture, and afterwards write down the substance of it. If the subject was Chemistry, or Experimental Philosophy, he not only noted the substance of what was said, but delineated, in the most elegant style, all the machines and instruments used. When an experiment was complex, he delineated not only the various positions of the instruments; but also, by appropriate colouring, rendered obvious all the phenomena of an experiment from its commencement to its termination.

"From what we have seen of this young man's labours in this way, we are convinced that they are expressed in more concise and elegant language, and convey a more distinct idea of the subject, than even the originals whom he copied, though they meant it, had actually conveyed.

"The principal bent of his studies was a preparation for the bar, and he was admitted Advocate June in 1804.

"His colossal genius grasped the whole circle of the sciences, distinctly comprehended their principles and practical application. He had no crotchets, no absurdities, no hobby horses about him. His ideas were all grand, consistent, and well arranged; a nobleness of soul beaming through an elegant and athletic form, commanded respect; while his kindness, his politeness, his suavity of manners, conciliated universal esteem.

"While a boy, he discovered all the prudence and sagacity of grey hairs. His father never had any occasion to exercise his parental authority in the way of chastisement. So far from that, he uniformly treated him as his friend and companion, and seldom took any

step

step of importance without asking his opinion. He never refused a request of his son, and never found his requests unreasonable.

" He possessed a poetical fancy of the sublimest cast; but tempered and controuled by a judgment the most correct, and a taste the most refined.

" He possessed an eloquence the most vigorous and impressive, which never failed to carry conviction. He never wandered into the *ambages*, the minute details of his argument, but seizing some great leading principle, his ideas were so correct, his words so appropriate and well chosen, that you could not withhold your assent to the conclusions he deduced from his premises. In his eloquence, there was no froth, no defect: not a word you would wish to be left out, or one you would wish to be added. In speech and writing, he had also a happy talent of illustrating abstract ideas by allusions to the most familiar objects. Thus he embodied thought, and rendered it palpable to the dullest apprehensions.

" His wit was lively and polished, and resembled those flashes of lightning which surprise and agitate, but do not hurt us.

" His thirst for knowledge was insatiable, his activity unremitting, his industry indefatigable. His intellectual vigour and splendour of imagination were only surpassed by his modesty: he possessed a talent rarely acquired by men of study, an intuitive perception, and just appreciation of human characters.

" His piety was sincere, but unostentatious, because founded on knowledge. His morals were correct, and nice, without affectation. Vice he knew only from description, or observation, and never discovered any inclination tending towards a practical acquaintance. To the heroic magnanimity of an old Roman, he united the meekness, the disinterestedness, the benevolence, the charity of a Christian. He possessed the intrepid courage, the inflexible integrity, the lofty independency, the probity of a Sidney, without any of his austerity.

" He had minutely studied the history and political constitution of his country, and admired the principles on which it was framed. In him, rational liberty and human happiness possessed a determined friend: tyranny and oppression an irreconcilable foe.

" When he attained the military age, he took arms as a private volunteer, to defend his country from the attacks of the formidable enemy with whom she is at present engaged in war, and by whom her liberty and independence have been so imperiously threatened. In this capacity he was distinguished by respectful obedience, and prompt execution of orders.

" Rural and political economy he had studied minutely, and on these, as on all other subjects to which his attention was directed, his ideas were clear, liberal, comprehensive, and practical. The readers and patrons of this work have perused some specimens of his abilities, by which they may form an opinion of what he might have done, had it pleased the Almighty to continue the exercise of his commanding powers, for the benefit of mankind. But though we may lament his loss, we must submit, without murmur, to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

" He died of an extravasation of blood in his brain, occasioned by too intense application to study, the short intervals of which he frequently relieved by bodily exercise too violent.

" We are aware we may be accused of the partiality and exaggeration of friendship, and must confess we are not formed of such stubborn stuff, as to contemplate intellectual talents, so gigantic, without admiration; or such goodness of heart, without love and esteem. But so far from being conscious of exaggeration, we are satisfied the account here given falls very far short of the truth. He possessed more of the great and heroic qualities, and fewer of the weaknesses and imperfections, than are usually attached to the human character.

" Though disposed to mingle our tears with those of his disconsolate parents and family, we chiefly lament the loss our country has sustained by the death of a person so eminently qualified, and so well disposed, to promote her improvement. In her cause, whether he had been called to act, or to suffer, we are confident he would have acted with the grandeur and magnanimity of a hero, or suffered with the patience and resignation of a Christian."

" Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata,
" nec ultra
" Esse sinunt."

Price

Price of Stocks.

180	Bank stock	Omnium.	3 per cent consols
Mar.	9	4 pr.	58 1/2 1/8
8	179	4 3/4 —	58 1/4
11.	—	4 3/4 —	58 1/4
15.	—	4 3/4 —	58 1/8 1/4
18	—	3/8 4 3/4 —	58 1/8
22.	—	3/4 4 4 1/2 —	58 1/8 3/8 1/4
25.	—	3/4 4 —	58 1/2 3/4

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Mar. 4	94 100	42 48	24 30	42 48
8.	86 102	42 47	23 30	41 48
11.	86 104	42 46	22 29	40 47
15.	90 100	43 47	22 28	40 46
18.	90 102	44 48	23 26	40 46
22.	90 104	41 46	23 28	40 46
25.	90 98	41 46	23 27	34 40

FIARS.—Crop 1804.

EAST LOTHIAN.

per Boll. s. d.		*per Boll,* s. d.	
Best wheat	46 1 1/2	Best oats	21 2 1/4
Sec. ditto	42 4 1/2	Sec. ditto	19 8
Th. ditto	35 7 3/4	Th. ditto	18 5
Best barley	33 3 1/2	Best pease	19 2 1/4
Sec. ditto	31 6 1/2	Sec. ditto	17 11 1/2
Th. ditto	29 5	Th. ditto	16 11 1/4

MID LOTHIAN.

per Boll s. d.		*per Boll* s. d.	
Best Wheat	42 0	Best Oats	18 6
Second	39 0	Second ditto	16 0
Best Barley	30 0	Best Oatmeal	20 0
Second ditto	28 0	Pease & Beans	19 0
Third ditto	25 6		

BERWICK.

	L. s. d.
Wheat, per boll -	3 0 0
Merse Barley -	1 10 0
Lammermuir Barley -	1 8 0
Rough Bear - -	1 6 0
Merse Oats - -	0 18 0
Lammermuir Oats -	0 16 9
Pease - -	1 6 0
Oatmeal, 8 stone to the boll	0 18 0

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mar. 1.	50 0	31 0	19 0	18 0
8.	51 0	31 0	19 0	20 0
15.	51 0	31 0	21 0	20 0
22.	51 0	32 0	22 0	20 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal.			Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.
		d.	d.		d. s.
Mar. 5.	300	16	15 1/2	60	15 1
12.	250	16	15 1/2	50	15 1
19.	380	16	15 1/2	60	15 1
26.	200	16	15 1/2	60	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are disposed to consider the *Juvenal* as having already received sufficient notice.

The criticism on *no slaves! no sugar!* does not come within our limits. We have no particular wish for critical communications.

J. F. will probably find a place in an early number.

We are rather doubtful about *P. S.*; not from want of merit, but from the abstruse and controversial nature of the subject.

Glackmannan Tower shall appear in our next.

Drawn by W. H. Williams

Engd by R. Scott

CASTLE CAMPBELL